











THE ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY :

CHARLES III IN SPAIN.

THESIS

PRESENTED TO THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

FOR THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ARTS

BY

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CHAPTER I .

PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENT. AND THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF T

tion inverse Lab

manufactured the device and of the past in a sense of The influence of Elizabeth Farnese on the career of her son Charles can easily be traced through all the period of his Italian rule. Her warlike spirit impressed itself on her son's character and this accounts for his somewhat inconsistent attitude in later years when, as King of Spain, he turned aside from the path of reform and plunged into disastrous wars against the greatest sea power of his time, only to gratify a desire for military glory or to uphold a family tradition. OFFICE ALTONOMIST His Italian dominions were won by the sword and had therefore to be defended; but Spain's salvation lay in peace and the ried job test trivian had no to nois en regeneration of its people, who had been ruined by wars and conquest.

ground the Austrian to Austria and the President Cartes. Charles of Bourbon, as he was known in his Italian actions for parties appearing to the Southern's and to the dominions, was born in the year 1716, being the first-born of Philip's second marriage with Elizabeth Farnese. mother, who was intensely ambitious for her own sons, in-Sense Like Spring and Prince Committee of Management and Committee of the trigued and plotted to obtain for them independent kingdoms. She succeeded in obtaining for Charles the ducal crowns of Tuscany and Parma and when the War of the Polish Succession began in 1733, Elizabeth seized this pretext to invade Austrian dominions and to obtain Naples for her elder son. Charles

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her son Charton con retire the resconsitional and representation for the I limit when the I limit when the I limit will be the interpretation of the I limit will be the returned or the personal interpretation of the limit will be the returned or the limit will be the returned or the limit will be the returned or the

Owners of Pourbon, as he were how in his I alien continue, we form in the print of the first short of the fi

was placed at the head of the combined Spanish and Italian army, though under the direction of the Count de Montemar.

In this contest for the crowns of Naples and Sicil

In this contest for the crowns of Maples and Sicily, the imperial troops were generally worsted and on June 15th of the year 1734 the Infant Charles published the decree of Philip V, whereby the latter ceded his "ancient and newly recovered rights to the Sicilies, united into one independent kingdom, to his son Charles, born of his happy nuptials with Elizabeth Farnese." The new king caused himself to be proclaimed, Charles, by the grace of God, King of the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem, Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Piacenza and castro, and heredetary Grand Prince of Tuscany. He also issued an edict, summoning all the barons of the kingdom to swear allegiance to the government, within a given time, threatening defaulters with punishment. But the two kingdoms for which Charles had been striving had not yet been won, though the victory of Bitorito by Montemar, on May 26, 1734, had caused the Austrians to abandon all hope of regaining Naples. Various fortresses surrendered to the Spaniards and by the battle of Parma in Italy was almost totally destroyed so that Charles could now turn his attention to Sicily.. For its conquest Charles sent over a Spanish army of fourteen thousand men under the command of the Duke de Montemar. The Spaniards were well received by the Sicilian peoples and after hearing .

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, p. 43.

was placed of the head of the countries that I military and the countries are recommended.

In this course for the crowne of Their and Theile, tine truppet of trongs were removed by stated and its filter of tie year 1974 tid Tal at the election and in man the maree of Phillip V, thereby the less of which the "unding so real, and Comment first to the Wisilies, without its grander dinalon, to his son Warles, born of his bappy now lels tild "liw beth horness." You not him contest minest to be proclaimed, Charles, by the grave of Tod, Ming of the Nad Mini ier and Johnson, Irland of Plain, Duke a Poling, Tivenes and mastro, and instanting Grant " income? The use of the wind as order, and order all the territory and the minute snear a legience to the systemes!, vishing signs that THE HOUSE OF ME IN . THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE which Werlas her are a cally a had not of have war, though in view, of iturion and every or its so, I'm, ind dengen he hashilens to the mon it. cont of regularing in 10. Id to an application of the management of the N Tettle of Denis in Irely set the dealth occurred to attend chi not ... livi? or not many and rout wor of me aufred? bus for a character of an island a control and a notice that ment which the company of the little on each . The Strainters " with a second reliance willing and the same

^{1.} Col. - 19, 701. I, p. 45.

the news of the Empire's losses in Naples, Lombardy and Germany, they submitted to an inevitable fate, and the dominion of Charles was immediately universally established. Charles was officially crowned at Palermo on June 3, 1735, and accompanied with all the ceremonies and grandeur of former coronations, he received the homage and oath of fealty from the people. The feasting and distributing of presents was more lavish than it had ever been before and it was thus that Charles of Bourbon, even at the beginning of his reign, endeared himself to his Neapolitan subjects.

The conditions of the kingdom of the two Sicilies at the time of Charles' accession is best described in the words of the Italian author, Colletta. He says: "At the time of the arrival of King Charles of Bourbon, the Apostolic See claimed supremacy over kings and kingdoms, as arrogantly as in the times of Gregory VII, but as its moral influence had diminished, this was only supported by the number of ecclesiastics and by their inordinate wealth. The temporal power of the Church was as strong as ever; religious faith as great or greater than formerly, but faith in the ministers of religion and the pontiff weakened; the feudal system entire, but the feudal system contemptible in the eyes of the people; there was no army and the civil administration was fraudulent and full of errors; the finances were exhausted, poor at the present moment, and

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, p. 47.

the nors of the apirals lossis in Totals, londerly and the rest, the substitute to the substitute of Charles are interested in established. I Cherles as officially crown to be Palema on June 3, 1755, and occompanied this all the ceremonist and graphent of former coronations, he received to be to the confirmation of feals, from the propiet. The cart was not propied to the transition of the two the level of the coronation of the coronation. The cart was not propied to the coronation of the coronation of the coronation.

In conditions of the district of the two Stilles at the time of Charles' according is bast described in the vords of the I live enthal of the Charles of Courtes, the Appstolic Secolaries and time and the arrowable influence and the times of any virtual of the influence and the times of any virtual to the influence and the times of the times and times of the times of the times and times of the times and times of the times and times of the times of the times of the times of the times and times of the times and times of the times of times of the times of the tim

^{1.} nolled a, wil. I, p. 47.

with the prospect of becoming still poorer; the codes of law were confused, and the tribunals filled with a vast assemblage of intriguing and corrupt lawyers; though the Neapolitans were slaves to many prejudices, they were opposed to the fallen government and desirous of better. Therefore, necessity, the opinions and desires of the people, a new dynasty, and the interests of the new king, as well as the genius of the age, all invited reforms."

The above summary furnishes an excellent idea of the conditions existing at the commencement of Charles' Italian reign and will help to give the reader a just appreciation of the great difficulties he and his ministers overcame in their efforts to inaugurate needed reforms.

charles' first act of sovereign power was the appointment of Tanucci as Minister of Justice and it was said that this wise choice was made because on one occasion, when a Spanish soldier had committed a crime and had sought refuge in a church, Tanucci, who was then a professor at Pisa, supported the royal authority against the claims of the Tuscan clergy.²

Tanucci, who had had an excellent legal training, was the man best fitted for the undertaking of instituting reforms in the newly acquired kingdom. The chief disorders of the State were due to the defects in the codes and tribu-

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, p. 28.

^{2.} Beccatini, Vol. II, p. 1751.

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Though the rest property of the Mission of the Line in the serior of the

nals, but owing to the system of absolutism by which laws were made in forms of decrees and pragmatics, instead of drawing up a regular Code no regular system was adopted. says: "The civil jurisprudence underwent no change. Alterations were made in the criminal laws, but, dictated for special occasions, and in a spirit of indignation aroused by the frequency or barbarity of crimes. A due proportion between the act and the punishment was not preserved, so that an equitable Trials for and judicious scale of punishment was wanting. civil causes were slightly improved, but the discussion was always confused, and it was necessary for the solution of doubtful points to refer to the authority of the Sovereign; while all the arbitrary acts of the Viceragal Government, the appointments of Ministri Aggiunti and mimedii legalii were continued. The supreme Council of State was abolished, while the other tribunals remained as before, because the king had promised that they shouls not be changed. The system of trial for criminal offences was in no way improved, while the Inquisitorial system, the Scivani, torture, paid proofs, arbitrary sentences and the interference of the prince still continued."2 These facts as given by the Italian author seem quite accurate for even as great a worshipper of Charles III as Danvila can only say this much for Charles' reforms in legislation: "The penal system was about the same

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, p. 52.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. I, 52.

^{3.} D. y C., Vol. I, p. 142.

sent and out of simplest in the avenue to the state ment in ment of success of comments in the state of the s TO THE PLANT COTE AND DESCRIPTION OF A POST OF THE COURSE one: " in other justic emence of ment no croupe. There are clone of the state of the state of the special occurrency of the trial of initalian arches by the frequency or befores y or allow. And you ortion to warm to eg a de la resta de la companya de la resta de la rest and judicions states of purish one or vocals. Intels for civil comman and the armore of the commander of the at the solution of the must be solution of the solution of : minrovor att in minor on ant of ealth as green Inlandad and the all the arbitreer sure of the Vicertal Querement, the and it is a line of the state o ching, and include the control of the as a continuous, while in a ber til unala remein i a- bufor, roussa tim tim inc and too critical of taxons was to may be every to fine Inputation, in division, the division of a property of manufact of the movement of the second of the control of efill continuat." There is a state of the sa-In this is the second of the control Cantendo att dage i de la liga est Citamon i del sola do serve set forth as success from main : moldely lead at complet

as it was in the rest of Europe. Torture, although not proscribed by the law of 1731, was not amplified and when it was abolished in 1789 it existed in the whole of Europe with the exception of England. The judicial dual disappeared before it did in France, and the judiciary colleges, and the Supreme Tribunal of revision were founded in Naples." The mitigation of the laws in Naples was undoubtedly retarded by the criminal tendencies of the people; for it had been found necessary because of the frequency of murders with the aid of poisons, to establish a Junta of Poisons to try such cases.

The reforms instituted for the 'development of trade and industries were of the most enlightened and beneficial Charles made peace with the Ottoman Empire by means nature. DE THE SKEPE HE DESIRES THE BOX - AL of which his commerce was free from the attacks of the Barbary wall to have but all morning reads agrepirates; he concluded treaties of commerce and navigation with Sweden, Denmark and Holland, while renewing the old ones in miles of the relations with a with France, England and Spain. He appointed consuls, wherever he thought that there might be openings for trade and drew DE TOURS INTICAL MANAGES up a code for their jurisdiction. He also appointed a commercial tribunal which decided all questions of commerce. A MERCHANICAL PROPERTY. sanitary commission and bankruptcy regulations were other fruits Olympia to the to bell of breakflore or of Charles' desire for the welfare of his people. Colletta, says: "Had those legislative enactments, which now exist in a variety of instructions and pragmatic sanctions, been methdien accris estampera, print odically registered in one book, we should have a full and womplete commercial code, and might have boasted of having been

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and intraction of the particular transfer and the state of the Charles and a contract the new Market of the contract מר התננו לוב נהייתורים כית "ופי לרסת "ופי ודי-נוב ש" בונס "י יוניתים" mainty from him a y among to entinent beneficially of ; among in with Bordon, Terrore and Toller, will commente for the cause view " and on the second of th er he now be the the old the he opposite sine of the u a cont for find i distribution. The almostration of the oth tributed in the country of the land of the land of the country in the country senium of teron und implum, op falle roma de e c'i fraits of Charles' ossire for a weller of Wis gourds. College, sol also nor oil , a min one of the late saul ber" : ages wariet, of distribute and specific statistics, noun diodically registered in our book, we single burn to fall and tolplete commented university to be a commented of review then

half a century in advance of the other states of Europe." A naval college was built and a body of pilots was formed. With the same desire to increase commerce, Charles allowed the Jews, who had been banished by Charles V, to reenter his kingdom and gave them all the privileges of citizenship. In consequence of these regulations, the commerce grew and foreign ships crowded the peapolitan ports, though the mercantile system of economy, with all its fallacies, having been adopted by the stringent rules adopted to prevent the exportation of money.

Charles married Amalia Dalburga, daughter of Frederick Augustus of Poland, in the year 1738 and in commemoration of the event he founded the order of San Januarius, which was said to have had statutes more worthy of a congregation of monks than an order of knighthood.

In spite of the religious nature of Charles, however, he did not allow any prejudices to interfere with the reforms of ecclesiastical matters in his kingdom. The quarrel with the papacy which began during the war against Austria was eagerly pressed. By promises and threats Charles persuaded Clement to read the Bull of Investitute by which he proclaimed the king as Charles VII, a name which was never adopted.

In 1739 Charles proposed a concordat to the Pope; but Clement died shortly afterwards, leaving this new demand to the care

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, p. 53.

half a century in advence fith, others that of Turone." A she say could see the say and the say enter to increase converce, firstles allows the Jews, the say enter handles the same that the privite set is an enter his single and gave than all the privite set is one it is nebig. In consequence of these regulations, he continued as a say that it is say economy, it is allowed by the condenter and its fallecies, having been aloned by acted by the good effect of same of is secure, as communication of the stringent rules adorted to prevent the exportation of mont.

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The 1735 Charles proposed a concordated the Tope; into the cord died shorth afternary, having the reward to the Tope; to the cord

^{1:} Collettu, Vol. I, o. UR.

of his successor, Benedict XIV. The new concordat was finally granted in 1741 and gave to Charles the right to subject the ancient possessions of the Church to a tax of one half the amount paid by the laity, and all later acquisitions were to pay the whole. The census of the state was to separate the lay property, which had either been intentionally or by mistake confounded with the patrimony of the clergy. The number of the franchises was reduced and the permanent exemption, granted to privileged persons, revoked. The right of asylum was limited to the churches, and even then only in the case of slight and trivial offences. The ecclesiastical state having been defined, and personal immunities reduced, the right of ... episcopal jurisdiction was circumscribed, the secular jurisdiction proportionably extended, and in order to limit the number of priests, the difficulties of ordination and the discipline of the clergy were increased. A tribunal was formed called the Misto, because composed of both ecclesiastical and lay judges, to decide those disputes arising from the Concordat. With the Concordat as a basis, Charles checked and, in some instances, destroyed the preponderant influence of the clergy and, in order to ascertain the taxable property belonging to the clergy, he took a census which, though deficient because of fraud, was a step toward equity in the levying of taxes.

Elizabeth Farnese, desiring to obtain a kingdom or sovereignty for her second son, Don Philip, encouraged her

of his automator, Francist IIV. The ner concordat acc firally g ar er in 17 1 on rave to Charles to ride o sudjective determines stone of the control of the stone and the stone stone pai be relein, and ell la er un mision ne e o in vole. The cersus of the second of the cersus of the cer lar more ; . 'ich'e ei bu cen n'es ionally o by mistake confound at the mirimour of the clerg. The member of the frenchists was reluced the communication, wrented to civileged and a cover. The first of as a line as limited to the distriber, and even then only in the case of eli of on trivial offences. The realers ical clase aving en lind, and resent imputions retrore, the right of episceral juris ic io a s circumeril o, re secula, jurisdictor to originally stender, and in order to livi number of ins s, in difficul its of ordination and the discipline of the clerry were incrutice. A tribunal was formed called the date, herewas composed of hoth acclesiastical and lar Judges, to decide the decided and ing from the Concerint. Vith to Percentat as a bount, Charles conced and, in son in the condition of the property and influence of the clerg and, in order o see the help the belonin o the clert, he took occupation, with deficion b cure of read, was self toward equity in the levrine of ・ と写実在す

Ilizabeth Parmes, mairing to obtain a kingdom or sovereight, for her second son, Joh Philip, encouraged her

husbadd, Philip V, to assert his claims to the throne of Tuscany and when the Emperor, Charles VI, died in 1740, the Spanish rulers thought that their opportunities had come and invaded Italy with a large army. Charles of Bourbon sent a Neapolitan army of twelve thousand men to aid the Spaniards, but upon the threat of the English Commodore Martin to bombard Naples unless they remained neutral he withdrew his troops. After the Spaniards had been thus weakened, the Austrians attempted to reconquer Naples, but after many minot skirmishes the Austrian army under Lobkowitz was defeated by the combined army of Spaniards and Neapolitans and Charles was again able to turn his attention to the arts of peace and to the reforms which the war had interrupted.

Various monuments and public works were completed during this period, the most noted of which were the Mole, the Strada Marinellanand the Strada Merzzellian. He also planned to build a magnificent villa near the city of Copo-di-Monte, but gave up the undertaking begause of the subterranean grottoes over which it was to be built. A magnificen theater designed by Medrano was another one of Charles' undertakings and was said to have been the most beautiful in Europe at that time. Charles also ordered the construction of several roads and bridges, notably the one across the Volturna near Venafro. The regif studii was built for the poor of both sexes and served as a place of refuge for thousands of destitute individuals. He built a magnificant castle near the city of

hasband, Philip V, o creer his cluine to the thronant Tost cany and near new hours, Cherles T, died in 1/10, the Spanish rulers thought had net opportunities as contour and invented Ital, with a large only. Charles of contour and papelitan army of twelve thousens here noted to the threat of the Two lies Commone is in to bordard had upon the threat of the Two lies Commone is in to bordard larges unless they remained by an interest his troops.

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"arious comment are public works were conflected." This pariou, the most noted of mice were the "ole, the "trade larial can "he foreignished." It also planned to built a magnificant ville that the city of Copositions, but the can up he up to sain, because of he school can are the control of the control of

Caserta and placed there an equestrian statue of himself. water the gardens around this palace Charles built an aqueduct 495015 twenty-seven miles long, crossing the mountains of Tifative and the three wide valleys, and flowing in canals cut in the rocks or carried over high and massive bridges. Colletta says: "If the inscriptions on the stones and the memory of war did not tell a different tale, this work, from its graddeur and bold conception, might be attributed to the Roman period."1

CASE, PROVIDED THE RELEASE LT REPORT BARRIES OF

The most renowned of Charles of Bourbon's achievements were the excavations which he began at Pompeii and Herculaneum. An academy was founded for the antiquities found in the buried cities. The colleges and lundversities were reformed in several respects, though the ecclesiastical seminaries were left under the control of the clergy. Though personal and Charles tried hard to promote learning and the arts in his kingdom, the opposition of the clergy prevented his reforms The fondness which Charles had for the from being general. chase led him to enact laws against poaching which were too severe; he instituted lotteries and lisenced gaming, though he abolished it later. He proscribed the society of free masons at the instigation of France and drove out the Jews though he had invited them into his kingdom seven years ear-This last step was due to the enmity which the people

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L. Colletta, Vol. I, p. 86.

"Serugan place here instrains and interestination of the solution of the term of the consist the mount instruction of the term of the term of the term of the consist of the constant of the constant of the conservations of the conservation of the

- F. B. Ch. B. Lang. O. in elakin Jo p. Wicks. 4300 Fil. men a vere the exceptions into a vice or treat a former in the collegeou. An scatton ous formed for the mutiquitie. Colon in the height of the college of the college of the mean reformed to rearrels, bough the reclinite test serinarias were los under the control of the clarer. I audi there the transfer of the company of Kingdom, the alguarian of the clury average but afford from boin ger rel. 'The Cumpues witch Charles and in L dase led in o the limit was in mist a contraction severe ; he instituted lotteries and livenous regime, month he shalished to lotter. The enection to e.o. only of the TREADS OF THE ISSELECT TO CO. TO SEE TO SEE THE "Hough me had inti o 'inc in 'ii king dum s von dears orelion. This less stan and in o he ourity anich the mosts

^{1.} Colletta, Vol. I, L. SS.

Jesuit confessor. An abortive attempt to introduce the Inquisition was frustrated by the turbulent opposition of the people and the wisdom of the king.

The war which had begun in 1740, had been waged intermittently until 1748, though the kingdom of Naples was not much affected by its ravages. The final treaty was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle and by it the second son of Elizabeth Farnese, Don Philip, received the duchies of Parma, Piacenza and Guastella, the Spanish Queen Mother having thus gained her end.

Tanucci's reforms of the feudal system were mostly in the way of diminishing the judicial rights without touching the revenue, lands or other rights of the barons. The baronial courts were made subject to appeals and by diminishing the number of armed retainers, and laying down the rules for their punishment, Tanucci diminished the baronial privileges. It was also decreed that the power of criminal jurisdiction was never again to be granted upon renewal of investitutes of fiels and that the rights of the community were inalienable by Charles tried to attract the feudal lords to his court and in that way relieve their vassals of their presence. In this way the power of the nobles was gradually weakened because of the extravagance incidental to court life. The third estate, which had until the time of Charles' arrival been oppresse by the clergy and the nobles, grew strong and it was from this

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body, mostly composed of merchants and lawyers, that Charles drew his councillors. Of these Tanucci was the most famous, and his influence on the policy of Charles, both while he was in Italy and afterwards in Spain, was constant and powerful at all times. A Spanish author says of this minister: "This man of such exceptional abilities, who presaged the unity of Italy, yearned for since the time of Dante, and and nounced it a century before it was realized by the count of cavour, and who understood the two great necessities of his country, which consisted in the destruction of feudalism and the restriction of the centralizing power of the pope, making a foreign rule acceptable and planting the power of Spain on Italian soil, was Bernardo Tanucci, who, as an Italian author truly said, does not represent the biography of a man, but rather the contemporaneous history of Italy and symbolizes the tendency of the eighteenth century."2

made a liver of the properties and the contract of the contrac

The correspondence of Tanucci with Charles after he became king of Spain gives an adequate idea of the Tuscan law-yer's influence and ought therefore to be worthy of consideration.

The correspondence carried on between the minister and his master was weekly and the letters were always writtin in Tanucci's own handwriting? The style was precise and short and of laconic eloquence. The councils embodied in his letters

^{1.} Di B., Tanticci. Duca di Lauria.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. I, 138.

bully out and and one of the total track frame, and down his minucilluses. Whi sheet "-more and his was total a control of the control of th and the trade of the same of the same of the same and -- Interpret the state of the s to the series of the ner . word is not be a paid of the court nowned the control before it was registed of the count of CAMPOUR, ARE - "IN BALLISTING IN THAT SHOULD STEED OF THE OF country, which you should be not not be stated as it was a man of the the rest of the leading the control of the control of the puning le tomo end primate des foregois dus pulstel a Palis oil, as serge of Samori, Man, or an I alien arider The said, we are the it end the control of a control of the contro -me + t s milydean, open de l'imma ".in' amb de monte ent on the contract of the contract of

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^{1.} Di T. Princei. Princei de lavria.

were clear and exhaustive and his form severe and respectful ; and what is most singular is the total absence of any corrections in any of his letters, giving proof of a clear under-(4) standing and easy comprehension of what he was writing. SAME ACTIVISION IN C. STRING There was nothing in Tanucci's letters which did not bear upon some important matter; nothing which did not come directly By the Senty of Springers of Williams the to the point, and no thought which did not inspire conviction.2 Each letter began by giving an account of the state of health Complete who lowers his firsten thrown in farm of the street with enjoyed by the royal family; then gave an account of all Don Francisco, measure of the belief potentially, real for the questions brought up in the vocuncil of regency and nearly Charles, the learn complement by a greature to be partially always ended by giving a summary of the discoveries made in CREATER TOWNSHIPS Pompeii and Herculaneum. There was no detail which happened After related place among the late of the control of at the weapolitan court that's was not embodied in the letters In Julie, Celebra and What for Parenters, Jensey and Tanucci was often compelled to seek the protection of Only on the same or the party of the party o Charles because of his well known opposition to the Apostolic blow of being one of the filment educates of See and his report of the indiscretions of Ferdinand's life. All the difficult questions which Charles had to decide were of Interes inclusions. The royal sacts once in principal submitted to Tanucci and no reforms were ever instituted without water, but Mangala on the cutoffeelth of July 1767 on the first consulting him.

The experience which Charles had had in Italy helped him to avoid many mistakes in Spain, while the reputation he had while ruler of Maples preceded him to Spain, making him beloved by the people even before his arrival there.

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. I, p. 142.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. I, p. 142.

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^{2. (0., 761. 1, 0. 1 2.}

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CHAPTER II.

NARRATIVE OF HIS REIGN.

By the death of Ferdinand VI without issue, the crown of Spain devolved upon his half brother, Charles of Naples. Charles abdicated his Italian throne in favor of his third son, Don Ferdinand, because of Don Philip's imbecility, while Don Charles, the second son, became heir apparent to his father's Spanish dominions.

After making these arrangements for his succession in Italy, Charles embarked for Rarcelona, landing there in October, 1759. His reforms in Italy had given him the reputation of being one of the foremest advocates of the ideas of enlightened despotism and his reception at Barcelona was one of intense enthusiasm. The royal party made its triumphal entry into Madrid on the thirteenth of July, 1760 and the attitude of the Spanish people, even at this early date of the reign, indicated the love and admiration which they felt for their sovereign. Charles was in the prime of life when he came to the Spanish throng, being in his forty-fifth year. He was of medium height, robust in constitution; his skin was tanned by exposure to the wind and weather and his frugal habits were those of a bourgeois of his state. His joviality and good nature attracted every one toward him. In 1760 he

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lost his wife, Maria Amalia of Saxony, who had given him thirteen children. Charles refused to marry again and during this long period between his wife's death and the end of his reign he led a truly puritan life. He was firm and tenacious in character, and some of his ministers complained of his stubbornness. He was not over-brilliant, but capable of discerning the good or the evil in a man. He was a very religious man; but also possessed a broad, liberal spirit. His desire was to free the Spanish people of ecclesiastic influence and the destroy in the administrative, economic and social organization of Spain the dees seated abuses, sacred to the Spaniard because of their long duration.

Charles retained most of his brother's ministers, though he accepted the resignation of Alva, allowing him to retain all his honors and rewards.

Wall, a talented and conscientious Irishman, was made the head of his ministry and, Squilaci, a low born Sicilian, shared the responsibility in the first steps taken towards the much needed reforms. The duke of Losada did not interfere much with foreign politics, but confined himself to administrative duties. This ministry was mainly backed up by the "golilla" party, which was not so strong in numbers as in the high average tof intelligence of its members. The celebrated Campomanes and Moruno, who later became chief minister, were the leaders of this party. Grimaldi, a Genoese nobleman of remarkable diplomatic ability, was sent to Paris and there

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achieved the famous Pacte de Pamille. He succeeded Wall in 1763 and marked his policy with a decided leaning toward France. One English envoy described him as being "more French than the French ambassador."

The renewal or affirmation of the Pacte de Famille was apparently aimed against England, though Charles expressly declared it to be an "affaire de coeur, not an affaire politique." It was to be a defensive and offensive alliance between the two Bourbon houses, but it is herd to see how Spain could gain anything by such an agreement with France. Choiseul's joy at having achieved the treaty caused him to publish its contents before Spain was ready for it and Pitt promptly declared war against Spain. Wall, who was the only continental statesman who seems to have had a true conception of England's strength, strenuously opposed any conflict with that nation. France's premature step disgusted him and only the impending crisis of a foreign war induced him to remain in office. Portugal was asked to join the Bourbons as against England, but declared herself neutral. An invasion of allied troops under Aranda followed. England sent ten thousand men under Count Lippe to aid Portugal and these forces and the approaching winter compelled Aranda to retire without having accomplished anything. The English under Admiral Porock captured all of Spain's West India possessions, taking Havana after a desperate siege. Manilla in the Philippines was also taken by the English, but ransomed for four million dollars,

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only two million of which were ever paid. Spain attacked the Portuguese colonies in South America and took Sacramento, but was ready to listen to Lord Bute's overtures of peace at the end of the year 1762. A treaty was made in London in February, 1763, by which England got most of France's Asiatic possessions, also those in America and Africa. Spain returned Minorca, surrendered Florida, gave up logging rights on the coast of Campeachy and fishing rights on the coast of Newfoundland. England gave up Havana and Manilla.

Thus Charles' first war against England ended decidedly in the latter is favor and justified Wall's apprehensions of such an encounter. After the treaty between the three powers had been signed, Wall obtained his release from office by feigning partial blindness. Grimaldi was chosen to succeed him and directed the department of foreign affairs until 1776. Squillaci was his rival for influence with the king and it was he who drew up the reforms for the domestic administration of Spain and devided a means for checking the corruption and dishonesty rampant in the colonies. The appointment of Grimaldi encouraged Choiseul, and perhaps rightfully so, to boast of his powerful influence in Spain for the Italian had been one of his disciples while in Paris.

Squilaci as Minister of the Interior began his reforms at home by issuing an edict against the prevalent custom
of wearing large slouch hats and long black cloaks in such a
manner as to conceal the features of the wearer, thus making

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the detection of armed criminals a difficult task. The clergy was against him because of his well known anti-clerical sentiments and the nobility because of his attempt to teduce the number of large landed estates. This foreigner was made the scapegoat for every evil that had arisen and on March 23, 1766, Madrid broke out in open revolt. Everybody wore the objectionable garb and the populace demanded the death of His house was sacked and he went into hiding. The Walloon Guards bravely defended the royal residence and after three days the rebellion was put down. Amanda had been called upon to restore order and Squilaci was sent to Venice as Spanish ambassador. Aranda had an enormous amount of influence with the Spanish people and had distinguished himself both as a soldier and as a statesman. He had been sent to Portugal and to Italy on martial errands and was a true representative of a proud race. He was made president of Castile and secured the obedience of the people so that Charles consented to return from Aranjuez, whither he had fled, to Madrid. Aranda was as original in character as he was in appearance. He was dark skinned, had a large, hooked nose and steel gray eyes; a toothless mouth completed his homely but not repulsive appearance. He was a non-believing philosopher and Epicurean in tendency. The king upon one occasion declared that he was more stubborn than an Aragonese mule.

The year after the so-called Squilaci riots, Aranda planned and executed the suppression of the Jesuit order in

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Spain. This movement against the Society began in Portugal and France, but up to the time of the rio's, Charles had given no evidence of any enmity against any religious order. I'. seems that the events of 1766 changed his politics in this respect and his growing suspicion of the followers of Loyola was being skilfully fostered by the school of anti-clerical reformers. No efforts were spared by these to bring on the downfall of this hated order. Evidence of a vast conspiracy against the Bourbon family was produced, or rather manufactured, and the rebellion of the previous year was declared to have been the work of the Jesuits. In spite of the strenuous remonstrance of Clement XIII Charles signed the decree which banished every Jesuit from his lands. Aranda was ready to carry out his knig's wishes and arranged matters so skilfully that the people knew nothing about the expulsion of the Society until it had been accomplished. All Jesuit property was confiscated by the state, and they were sent to the papal dominions, only to be turned away and compelled to endure untold miseries and hardships, sailing from port to port in order to find some place where they might be allowed to land.

While Spain was thus occupied with its affairs at home, France tried its best to draw Charles into another conflict with England. Choiseul ceded Louisiana to Spain in 1764 and urged Aranda to sieze the Falkland Islands. Bucareli, the governor of Buenos Ayres, carried out this attack and drove the English from those barren lands in 1770. Another

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war with England was now immanent, but the downfall of Choiseul caused the withdrawal of France, leaving Spain to face England alone. Aranda saw the hopelessness of such a conflict and apologized for the act of war committed by one of his governors. As a result of this fiasco, Aranda was compelled to resign and Campomanes succeeded him, while he was made ambassador to France. In the mean time Monino, afterwards the Count Florida Blanca, had persuaded Clement XIV to issue the bull abolishing the Jesuit order. This was a great diplomatic victory and Monina was eventually chosen to succeed Grimaldi as foreign minister. During the term of his administration, Aranda had made great changes in social and economic conditions. He had diminished the powers of the clergy and especially those of the Inquisition. He established the first census in 1768 by which Spain was said to have 9,152,992 inhabitants. With his encouragement Don Pable Antonia Olavide established his settlements of Bavarian peasants in the Sierra Morena in 1767. These colonists, brought over by one Colonel Thurriegel had been entirely assimilated by the native population as early as 1834.

Camporanes who was next in rank to Grimaldi continued the domestic reforms of Aranda and earned for himself a reputation in Spain similar to that held by Adam Smith in England and by Turgot in France. He was respected for his integrity, the breadth of his views and for his superior intelligence.

The reorganization of the army instituted by Aranda

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was soon put to a test in a small war in Africa with Moors in 1775. A peace was made favorable to the Spaniards, but the next year another expedition of 22,000 men under an Irishman, O'Reilly, was disastrously beaten. O'Reilly was nearly mobbed when he returned to Spain, and Grimaldi was allowed to resign his position as Secretary of State and named Florida Blanca as his successor.

Monino, who was an adherent of Grimaldi, had been the head of the "golilla" party. He was the son of a notary and had worked his way up in the administrative and political hierarchies, finally securing the ambassadorship to Rome. There he distinguished himself as a most astute diplomat. was of a cold and reserved temperament; of a methodical mind and possessed of a cautious, though despotic nature. enemies called him "the old fox." He inaugurated an independent foreign policy and refused to follow France blindly as Grimaldi seems to have done. He profited by the American war by regaining Florida and Minorca; though he failed to secure Gibraltar. He allied Spain with Portugal, made an advantageous cummercial treaty with England and put an end to the raids of the Barbary Corsairs. He recognized the ability and worth of Campomanes, though he disliked him personally, thereby showing himself to be a truly great man.

When Florida Blanca became Secretary of State, the great Pombal was occupied with the extension of Portuguese territory in America, and this at Spain's expense. He invaded

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Moral was an endeated to the the best been been been the and the or to meet the art of . The religious and to board Invitating has by the light and at the arm and budger had hierarchies, limbily securing the system and a first to Pane. Total on distinct of my all as a some some of the circle wit. In way of a cold and resonmed terment ; the also a 10 way and موهن بيودوا برياد بي بالأغتماني عيمانيا المجلاد على إراجالك. enemies celled of m " to cl. 25. " No man use we unity ofbe at might some in pitch of bout the open subject of a little and Grinalite some to term are. He profit in this builting The transfer will take a million of the party of the fall of the take of the fall of the f Gibrelter. We all'in "jet with "opening, and on envert goese distribution of the first of the state of th To the our wife a company of the state of th Champon ment , the art is alighted at a street, sire of a in strange in the second and

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Buenos Ayres and the Spaniards retaliated by seizing Sacremento and the island of Santa Catalina off Rio Janeiro. This little was was brought to an end in 1777 by the death of Joseph I of Portugal and the dismissal of Pombal by Maria Francesca, the new Queen, who had no special regard for the man who had plotted to deprive her of her throne. She was the neice of Charles III and after adjusting the difficulties in Brazil, the treaty of Pardo was made between the two peninsular kingdoms in 1778. The treaties of 1777 and 1778 with Portugal were considered by Florida Blanca to have been the most important achievements of his ministry. In 1776 the Inquisition made its last effort to assert its judicial powers by an Loutrageous attack on Olavide for the crime of non-belief and Voltaireism. The great philanthrope and economist was condemned to imprisonment after suffering many indignities but was final-

The recognition, by France, of the American insurgents in 1778 had been the cause of declaration of war by England against France. France asked that in pursuance of the Pacte de Famille, Spain should join her against the English and thus check their steadily increasing power; while England tried to prevent this by pointing out the evil effects a successful rebellion in the English colonies would have in the adjacent Spanish colonies of America. Aranda, who was then ambassador to France, was for war; the king did not like the English and wished to regain Gibraltar; but Florida Blanca was cautious and in 1779 he offered to mediate between France and England.

ly pardoned by the king.

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This offer was scornfully rejected by the latter power and Charles followed with a declaration of war. The true reasons for this step were a deep-seated feeling of resentment on the part of the Spanish people; dissatisfaction with the treaty of London in 1763, and because of the affair of the Falkland Islands in 1770.

The Spanish and French fleets were united at Cadiz for an invasion of England and though nearly twice as atrong as Rodney's Channel Fleet they did not dare attack him and at length sickness and storms compelled them to seek shelter in Brest. There were also a number of schemes advanced to bring about an uprising in Ireland, but these also failed. The siege of Gibraltar was raised by Rodney in January, 1780, by defeating and capturing the fleet of Longard. The Spaniards, on the other hand, had captured Florida, Campeachy and Mobile in America. Lord North now made overtures of peace with the cession of Gibraltar as a basis, but demanding Porto Rico, Oran, and Oman in return. These terms were not acceptable to Spain, hostiltties were continued vigor, a fleet under Cordova and Gaston capturing a fleet of righly laden transports off the Azores. Charles also sent aid in money and supplies to the American insurgents; while Florida Blanca formulated the doctrine embodied in the armed neutrality, by which England practically stood alone against continental Europe. The idea propounded was the right of neutral skips to enter belligernet ports while no effective blockade is being maintained and when they are not carrying contraband of war. land was not inclined to the arrangement which was clearly aimed

This offer we scorn ally tojected it is lather power and Charles followed with a necletarion of war. The true reasons for big step were a feet and tollow of resemble on the cart of the Spanish projet; at the sinflution in the care, it is the effect of the Falther Internal in 1763, an increase of the effect of the Falther Internal in 1770.

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against her supremacy on the sea. The Spaniards then attacked Minorca which was being defended by General Murray with a small, but determined body of men. General Cullen, a very able soldier, conducted the siege and finally gained possession of the Castle of Saint Philip in February, 1782, granting to Murray and his brave men the privilege of marching out with all the honors of war. Rodney defeated De Grasse in the East Indies, thereby putting those Spanish possessions once more at the mercy of the English.

Spain and France had agreed to stand together in making a treaty of peace, but before the failure of the great siege at Gibraltar France entered into negotiations with England contrary to her agreement. Spain then on her own account began to make overtures for peace to England, but her demands were exorbitant. Charles wanted Minorca, Florida, the gahama Islands, evacuation of all the British settlements of the Gulf of Mexico, a share in the fisheries of Mewfoundland, and finally the cession of Gibraltar, but this was while the great attack was being prepared. In return he offered Oran and a vague promise to favor England's trade in Spain. The English ministry said that they would not consider any proposal comprising the cession of Gibraltar as the people were determined to retain it at all costs, because of Elliot's glorious defence. Aranda carried on the negotiations and Franklin supported him in his demand for Gibraltar. The crafty American diplomat declared that England had no more right to the possession of

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Gibraltar than did Spain to Portsmouth. The two countries finally came to terms and a definite treaty was signed at Paris in January, 1783. This was, for Spain, the most advantageous treaty since that of St. Quentin. By this treaty of Paris or Versailles Charles received Florida and Minorca, while all other conquests were restored. The Bourbons were jubilant, but while France was almost insolvent, Spain had added £20,000,000 to its public debt on account of this war.

While the war against England was being carried on a rebellion, headed by an Inca chieftain, had broken out in Peru. These tumults were suppressed at a great cost, but were never formidable. The English pointed to these troubles as the natural sequence of Spain's attitude toward the English colonies in America, but the Spaniards declared that the trouble began before the Americans had obtained their independence.

Florida Blanca attempted to encourage commerce by treaties and in 1782 sent a Frenchman, once Buligny, to Constantinople to negotiate a favorable treaty with the Sultan. The Algerian and Tunisian pirates were brought to time by means of well conducted punitive expeditions and a treaty was made by which piracy in the Mediterranean was stopped so that the coasts of Valencia again became populated and prosperous. By the marriage of his eldest daughter to John, the heir apparent to the Portuguese throne, Charles secured a family union by which he hoped to insure peace in the Peninsula. Toward the end of his reign the Pacte de Famille because troublesome

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to Charles. France, disturbed by internal troubles, tried to divert public attention at home by aggression abroad and naturally looked to Spain as her ally. Charles tried to avoid all foreign entanglements and refused to join France, Austria and Prussia. His latter days were embittered by the intrigues against his interest carried on by his son, the king of Naples, with Catherine of Russia.

Various changes for the bettering of the condition of his people marked the end of Charles' reign. Aranda was beginning to intrigue against Florida Blanca and with the aid of O'Reilly and the nobles he finally brought about his resignation in the subsequent reign.

In 1788 the king's health was beginning to fail and the death of his daughter-in-law in childbirth closely followed by that of his favorite son, Don Gabriel, hurried on the good king's end. He died, after a short illness, on December fourteenth at the age of seventy-three.

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CHAPTER III.

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ADMINISTRATION AND LEGISLATION.

"The absolute and unlimited possession of power concentrated without reserve or check, in the hands of a single man, no matter whether the use he puts it to is for good or for evil, is despotism." Montesquieu calls a country free when the legislative, judicial and executive podies are distinct. If these are confused there is despotism. The government of England was considered, by him, to be a popular one. The barriers to despotism are the laws and customs of the state, which is a moral barrier, and also the privileged classes, and finally religion. With the exception of England, the Protestant Netherlands and the cantons of Switzerland, all the countries of Christendom were ruled despotically during the eighteenth century. The right of absolute control asserted by these sovereigns was almost invariably based upon the divine principle and this was found to be the most convenient argument on which to base such claims .

The genesis of Spanish political institutions has been one almost exactly the reverse to that of England, where representative government was the outcome of long struggles against the absolutism of the rulers, while in Spain the control passed from the people into the hands of the king. Under the Roman

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Empire independent municipal governments existed all over the Peninsula. The Goths introduced elective national councils and from these were developed the Cortex, The clergy, though influential, had no special privileges in these councils, and the municipalities, by means of deputies, really controlled these legislative bodies. After the battle of Gaudelet in 714 the Moors held sway in the Peninsula for 778 years and each province made its own laws and ran its own affairs during that period of subjugation. It was at this period that the clergy began to control the Cortes because of the martial occupation of the lay population and this ascendancy has continued to be characteristic of Spanish government since those days of Mohammedan rule in the Peninsula. The king had no influence whatever in the election of deputies and no one in the pay of royalty was allowed to represent the people for fear that they might not act in the interest of their constituents. The bodies of the deputies were inviolable and troops could hot approach the place of meeting of the Cortes. The oath of office was sworn to the people and not to the king. Up to the time of the Austrian dynasty this was an effective check upon royal prerogative and Spain could boast of a truly representative government. The Justicia -mayor of those times was a sort of supreme court which defined the king's prerogative and acted as an intermediary between the people and the crown. "Thus the first period of Spanish history is that of popular control and all attempts to usurp the power were repressed.

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The crown, strong and respected, generally knew how to respect national institutions and how to submit to the wishes of the people. The kings did not believe that they compromised their dignity by a noble deference to the wishes of the people and understood that the freedom of the deputies was the best safeguard for the throne."

The second period begins with the conquest of the Moors and contrary to the accepted opinion was not one of prosperity. There were three teasons for this, namely,: the Inquisition, the wars of Charles V and the riches of America.

From the conquest of Granada to the war of independence absolutism reigned in Spain. The house of Bourbon accentuated the policy of concentration and modelled the Spanish after the French form of government. The kings concentrated all power in their hands and cut it off from the nobles and the people by relying on their fanaticism and the influence of the clergy. The kings believed that they held their crown by right divine and assumed all powers of government independently of all social elements. They exercised legislative faculties either diffectly or by means of organisms created by them, by means of pragmatics, decrees or edicts. Justice was directly administered or delegated to corregidors, Alcaldes, courts, chanceries or audiences. The executive functions were exercised by corporations or functionaried named by the king, who often assigned judicial as well as administrative duties to the

1. Marliani, Hist., Introduction.

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^{1.} Markishi, Mish., Introduction.

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When Charles III came to throne the influence of the ultra-montane party had already been partially curbed and he made it his task to bring the clerical population under the absolute control of the crown. At that time the Spanish people had two venerated dogmas,— religion and the throne, and his policy was to strengthen the throne and to diffect it toward the prosperity of the people at the expense of Rome.

the same construction of the contract of the c Charles' early efforts were principally directed The state of the last that the state of the toward the curtailment of those ecclesiastic powers and influsending same L715 when Thirty V conserved them in order to same ences and he directed his corregidors to be on the lookout from relief his post the spection. The Posts of the largethat the clergy should not usurp the royal jurisdiction. red principal and principalities of the American President seed decrees and proclamations Charles confined the powers of the THE RESERVED TO PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF TH Pope to purely ecclesiastic, that is to say, spiritual matters. The right make a community of the father, without appearance Absolutions declared that all temporal questions were to be decided by the king alone, while the ultra-montant party upheld These two parties struggled against the supremacy of Rome. each other until the triumph of the absolutists was signalized by the expulsion of the Jesuite.

The Cortes 1 was no longer ealled to assemble excepting to swear the oath of allegiance when a new ruler came to the throne. This, however, was only a formality and the only other recognition which this body received from royalty was in the somewhat absurd custom of attaching a clause to

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. I, Chapter III.

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^{1.} Bourge, W.L. I, Charles III.

royal decrees and pragmatics which declared that "they would have the same force as if they had been published by the assembly of the Cortes." Up to the time of the death of Charles III the Cortes had been convoled on only two occasions during that century and then the letters of convocation were sent to all the grandees and all the titulos of Castile; all the prelates and all the cities which had the right to a seat in that The two first classes represented the nobles ; the third all the clergy, and the cities were represented by their sheriffs. The Cortes of the entire kingdom had not been assembled since 1713 when Philip V convoked them in order to have them ratify his pragmatic sanction. The Cortes of the separate kingdoms and principalities were sometimes consulted when the question of naturalizing a foreigner came up, but even then their members communicated only be letter, without assem-There was, however, a sort of standing committee which was called the "Deputies of the Kingdom" whose original duty it had been to watch the administration of a tax known as millones and who were eight in number; but Alberoni had taken away this function so that nothing remained but the titular honor connected with the position. These deputies of the kingdom were elected every six years; Castile heing represented by six while Catalonia and Majorca, and Valencia and Aragon had one deputy between them. The king used this committee to announce a new tax which he chose to impose and in this way the nation seemed to possess what looked like a shadow of a Cortes,

וסנים ביני ביני באוריבי ליני לייני לייני לייני בייני בייני לייני בייני ב have the common as if they had been able to the term bly of the control of the control of the control of the control of III the notes in been convoled in the secretarial during that central summer that lette s of convocation were sent -1s , of the control of the transfer the control of the property of the control o stus em' all the cliffs which and the right to a test la the The two irst clarats remessioned the nobles; the . Thor third all 'he close; and 'wo ci ins one represented by Feir The norter of the children that not been use-. 3 1 1 3.10 -3 At at 10 10 4 7 . do to car of the section of the section of reto singuous and brincipalitus ours some loss con ol ou then the plant of ratifalists of dimer come application their treis or the support of the su There was, In ever, a sort of starding comings latite capital "to be right to and a specific of the second second as a vont of the continuation of the continuat millored as who will be read to a read of the contract of 1. D'il of the polices, in for tent of the city of -- Hit e , a set lloco asont inonex complete it is a registion. dom were all the still as a second of the month of the control of کے خاک انایا کہ : اندوز: : ان آ نے اس رہے ، جاس کے دار کا در اس کی اس در اس کی اس کی اس کی اس کی اس کی اس کی ا one dorony between them. The line mand talk compared on eron the same as the record of the same and th retion sound to router, rigt loaded like a gradem of a Udarter,

The three provinces of Biscay, Navarre, under the name of kingdom, and the principality of the Asturias were separate states which had neither custom houses nor intendants. All the rest of the monarchy was divided into twenty-six provinces, twenty-two being of the crown of Castile, and four of the crown of Aragon. Each of these twenty-six provinces, differing widely in area, had their intendant. There was still another division of the Peninsula for military purposes. There were thirteen governments, of which twelve were controlled by officers with the title of captains-general of the province; but the commander of Navarre was called Vice-roy. The divisions by which the deputies of the kingdom were chosen were the most important administrative units, though the modes of administration employed in the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon differed widely. This lack of uniformity dated from the time of the junion of those two kingdoms. From this it can be seen that there was practically no check to the king's authority. The councils were the organs of his will and his ministers to the agents. Until the formation of a regular cabinet by Florida Blanca in 1787, the king worked separately with each minister, though under difficult circumstances he would unite in council in order to secure their combined advice. The achievement which Florida Blanca o considered to be one of the greatest of his administration was this founding of a regular cabinet and he devotes considerable

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The tree provinces of piscar, Mavarre, wher the name of a nidom, and the literality of the Astrics were serara e see s nich be neiter cus un borse nor intentints. All the rest of the minarchy are civided into tranty-six provinces, twent; -two being of the crown of casille, and four of the crown of Aragon. Fight that therty-six provinces, differing wheely in ores, had their intercent. There were still emotine division of the Peninsul: for military purposes. There sers thirteen government, of which twelve were controlled by officers with the title of containst energl of the province; but the committee of Trygre was called Vice-roy. The divisions by which the epublic of the landam were chann were the most important soministic ever write, touch the modes of so inistration employed in the Ringcoms of Osstile and Aragon differed wively. This lead of malformity dated from the time of the junion of hose two hingdoms.

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space to enumerating its advantages in the Statement of his administration. A rather significant paragraph is the one in which the great minister defende his creation against its most dangerous calumniators. He says, "According to malicious censors the junta is nothing but an invention to control the free choice of the sovereign and a contrivance by which the minister of state may appropriate the authority of every department and dictate to his colleagues. Will not your Majesty have more persons of merit, from whom to make your choice, should some candidate be recommended by the Junta who did not occur to the Secretary? Will not your Majesty acquire more certain information, by hearing the opinion of different ministers, whether against some of the candidates there may be any objection, or whether there may be more aptitude and ability in some than in others? Sire, let us undeceive ourselves. Those who diminish their authority by this investigation, are we, the ministers and out dependents, and in proportion as ours is lowered, that of your Majesty rises. This is the truth and the rest is a mere pretence of the ambitious, to facilitate their own views, by communicating with a single person, or with the subaltern, whom they may deceive or gain. The minister of state remains under control, as well as the affairs which are pointed out by the royal decree; and thus, far from augmenting his authority, as is pretended by unjust censurers, he diminishes it." This article shows better than anything else how jealously the prerogative of the king was guarded and

space commenting is edvertages in the sta count of his administ : in. A r r i rifical : h i. to c.c in which the greet virtuites defence his craption against is mour dependence of the construction of the construc sors he jup.: 1. no w. fut and i we in a control the chica of te coverign specialness to mink he and of state rot all collist the colling of every returned to Aictor's to his college.. Will not surficient; see not personn of meric, son whom he were years coulde, should on a כמתפולו ה ייי בינט אייריי וני יויד לודלב יוס הו זה" יכבה יכ בים Secretar ? Will of your Majoran, acquire tore certain inform ion, by ending the ordring of different virial or, whether araiset come of the caldidtor there is one on the tir, or thether there meet to or antitude and cilical sine the in others? Alse, let we use the traselves. Those who diminish their subsorit by his invectigation, are way the ministers and out depth during and in proportion court is lowered, then of government rious. This is the must' and the mest in a major arctimae of the subditions, to facilt mes their on wills, by committed in with a cingle orsen, or viol of relation to the color of the color o ter of citie te insumer control, to tell as the effects word was , and the ; marken Injuriar to the word of the holder ignerths of an origination and a second consumers, midthe cor and not a lot to this " . i " wishing of also now including the representative of the city new guering and

that the strongest argument against a minister or against an institution was that the power of the king was curtailed by their existence. According to Florida Blanca's plan there were to be six ministers with the minister of state or foreign affairs at their head. There was then, the minister of foreign affairs, who was also called the first secretary of the state; the minister of war, who presided at the council of war and reported to the king; the minister of marine, who worked without a council; the minister of finance whose office was united with that of general superintendent of finance; the minister of the Indies, who had united under him all the civil, military, ecclesiastic and economic government of Spanish America and was only responsible to the council of the Indies of which he was generally president; lastly there was the minister of grace and justice who had control of everything which pertained to magistracy and to ecclesiastic affairs. Charles III's government was characterized by its stability for it was said that: "when the prince had accorded his confidence, incapacity, poor success, nothing could make him withdraw it. His ministers were nearly certain to die in office, and this security did not tend in the least to increase their activity." In the twenty-nine years of his reign Charles had but three different ministers of state, two of whom, Wall and Grimaldi, retired voluntarily, while the third survived the king.

^{1.} Bourg., Tome I, p. 200.

The field of the contract of t tieir cifrace. Acorin o locio deport plan thate were to he six initial at the circuit of forcing affairs of their had. There we then, the indetermin adt lo im Augi sit o i o fino pala in odr i i i i i i i i i צוילת ; יו דובור כל יייר, יות בינותי ייל לי ר כמומיום כל was and reported to the binn; the minister of revise, the Worker vilor - council; * c iris er of immue non office was rive vide of contal specific end of the contact is the init of the Liding, he had anite north all all the ciril, militro, ecolosimonic manico como il cura una esta como est Adrio 'inno at ot illianona ino am 5m ruite to talinga Indian of this learn the merelly precious; lutth were un the mids of source in justice we are the set of tweetthe Wile Committee of the Committee of t Charle II is reversing the contract of the inch -mover and the time and resemble to the second of the second fire on, increasing and increasing on in the section of drive in the first termination of its are the account of the the tree to the to increase and are activity." In the twenty-mine of his reion " the but אור לבנל מורב ווא וליוליות מין ביהו, יאט סל יוה, יא ב ביהול and a first volume is a contract of the contra

^{1.} Form, Torr 1, . . : 00.

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The council of Castile is first in rank both as a tribunal and as a council of administration, for it is the one and the other at the same time. As supreme tribunal, it has certain jurisdictions of its own, receives appeals from other tribunals and has the inspection of all interior operations which interest the public welfare.

This sovereign council was composed of five chambers or salas.

The first sala de gobierno, had nothing but administrative functions. This chamber also sent appeals to the second sala de gobierno or to the chamber of justice.

The second sala de gobierno heard appeals sent to it by the other chamber and had charge of manufactures, bridges and high-roads.

The third chamber was called the "sala de mil y quinientos" that is, sala of one thousand five hundred, because
those who appealed to this pody were compelled to deposit
fifteen hundred ducats, which they lost if the appeal were rejected.

The fourth chamber was called the "sala de justitia" and tried certain cases exclusively.

The fifth chamber was called "la sala de provincia."

It judged the appeals of all important cases, and it tried all cases coming from the two civil lieutenants of l'adrid and from

^{1.} Bourg., Tome I, Chapter XII.

^{2.} Bourg., Tome I, p. 338.

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^{1.} Pourt., Toma I, Churter: II.

These latter formed a sixth chamber known as the sala de los

Alcaldes de casa y corte, which may be compared to the French

Tournelle. Madrid was divided into a certain number of quarters, at the head of each of which was an Alcalde de corte.

He judged in the first instance and concurrently with the civil

lieutenants. The appeal from these decisions was made to the entire chamber de los Alcaldes de corte who alone could hear an appeal in the first instance in criminal matters. It was only in extraordinary cases that appeals were carried to the Gouncil of Castile. This Council was the only tribunal which recognized the grandees of Spain and all its members enjoyed the right of committimus.

The corregidors were the provincial representatives of the king and received their orders through the Council of Castile as did also the intendants. The confusion of these two offices caused the decree of November 13, 1766, to be issued, by which the corregidors were to exercise all the functions of a police and judicial nature; while the intendants were to have charge of taxation and revenue. These two officers were the direct intermediaries of the crown and constituted the connecting link between the prople and royal councils. The province, during the reign of Charles III, had lost much of the political importance that it had had in the early days of Spanish independence. The absolutism of this reign would not permit the provinces to have independent or separate governments, but on the contrary they were made to be the secondary organisms

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of the central government and solely alloweed to carry out the dispositions made by it. The province was really the historical division of Spain and Colmeiro declares that "provincial government, in his estimation, was one of the deepest marks of the Spanish national character." The duties of the corregidors and intendants covered every branch of administration and it was to them that the king looked for the successful working out of his system of government.

When Charles became king of Spain, the custom of electing candidates for municipal as well as provincial officers had died out and in place of it a system of corrupt and venal practices had arisen. Offices were bought and sold or inherited regardless of merit and were always held by the nobility. These conditions served to strengthen the central government, but robbed provincial as well as municipal government of all vitality. The Alcaldes who reported to the corregidors or the intendants considered themselves to be appoint tees of the king and paid no attention to the welfare of the people so long as they could please him. 2 The Alcaldes majores generally presided at all the municipal meetings, though the corregidor would often perform this function in the residence cith or town. In the celebrated instruction to the corregidors issued in 1788 those officials were charged with the

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 529.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 96.

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"duty of administering justice and were entrusted with the care of the general interests of the nation and particularly those of the people. There existed nevertheless a great deal of confusion of powers and attributes, but the range of duties was so wide that it gave all control and annulled all local power, which had lest all its importance." Charles III did. however, grant special privileges to the municipalities in the decree of March 5, 1766. Following, partially, the advice of Campomanes and Osirio, he created two offices for deputies elected by the people and also one syndic. This change was said to have worked to the greatest advantage of the various towns and villages, because of the zeal of those chosen for their merit alone. The increased interest shown in municipal embellishments and improvements marked this change in the mode of administration and though Charles had acted only on the advice of his ministers and not upon his own convictions he soon saw the advantages derived from popular interest in public affairs.

For purposes of judicial administration, Spain was divided into two chanceries, that of Granada and that of Valadolid, having exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters in these districts. Appeals from judgments of these chanceries were only made when the appellant wished to incur the risk of

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 93.

^{4.} Mbid, Vol. VI, p. 99.

"auty ut consister, justion and mere uprivate mile ine Interest the second of the sec figor to an a activition r someth exempt . The or of an eacti of confusion of cours and a confusion but the right of finites Legal Lie of fingle or for any the real at any or or we power, which had the strong of the first the color, wor hornver, go t an el-1 privil com to the lumicies 1-ing in the ducrab of March 5, 1760. Pollowin , purfielly, is orive of Camponinger and Onitio, he country two officer for the land clected on the state one simile. This charge ase solver on the machinery to reary at an action and a bigs torms and little east of the state of the charlet one smoot filling marit along, The increase of the areas a constitute time. subout this ent improvements marked the character in the more -us entract du la company de l vice of his intition of the control sum the saver throughout four tornier threatent to this in the saver to the saver t

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^{1.} D. J. V., Vol. VI, F. 3.

appealing to the chamber of one thousand five hundred or in cases of denial of justice. All the criminal cases of the hildalgos were brought before these chanceries. Besides these chanceries there were six Audiences, without counting the tribunal of Navarre, called Royal Council. Each chancery and each audience had a criminal chamber of last resort.

Bourgoing says: "For the rest, the limits of these different resorts are not sharply enough defined to prevent frequent conflicts of jurisdiction between the diverse tribunals. While the Council of Castile lost no opportunity to increase its authority, the chanceries and audiences fought against this continually." The Supplica was a form of procedure by which the same court revised its own judgment at the instance of the appellant. It was owing to the labors of Aranda that the abuses growing from the custom of making the church a place of refuge for criminals, and also the interference in temporal matters by the clergy, was stopped. The Camara was the great Chamber of the Council of Castile and was generally composed of the most ancient of the members of that body. It was the intimate council of the king and heard questions of great importance, as the succession of royalty and the processes between different cities. The judges of all tribunals were appointed by the king or by his appointees. On the whole, this system carried with it very little corruption, thoughtthe lowest class of notaries, known as Escrivanos, had a deserved reputation for rapacity and dishonesty.

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courgoing rays: "Pur De rest, the its of hase different suspric are not energly enough and thou to strong frequent conditions of justication between the circus tribumals. While the Council of Castile lost no organist to increase its cotionity, in communication and and increase its arite for the line of the contract of the cont codure by this the are count revised is the incident at te instance of the smeller. It was outen to "" in Indones of Arence that the thurs growth custom of mails ie church e date of term for thingle, the also to in entite ence in temporal mesture by the clergy, was stopped. The Canara was the great Charber of the Corneil of Castile and ele generally compused of the most encirpt of the referr of the body. It was intimize outmail of the line type near outsition, of real intertuce, as the succession of corally will the processes between cifferent cities. The line so coll tribulals wire appoint to by the bin or of his appointure. On while, it spains control of the control of the control of לוטח, ל. מון יאר ושיני כוכני ס מסיהופר, ויוטיה את לבנדוייודנה, had a near root mind that or raintly that rise mante.

The Spanish magistracy had a sort of hierarchy, at the head of which was the Camara. Descending from this were graded the members of the Council, of the chanceries and the audiences, the Alcaldes de corte, the corregidors and finally the Alcaldes majores, in the order named. The alcaldes ordinario tried petty cases and were even robbed of this function when there was a corregidor or alcalde major in the village. He then became an alcalde pedanio who had arrests to make and had to carry out the orders of the corregidor. The nomination of the functionaries differed in different localities, but generally they were elected by the municipal bodies, though they might be chosen by lot or by the hidalgo, though the Council of Castile could exercise its right of mominating him if it chose. The corregidors and alcaldes majores were nominated by the king through the Camara. Campomanes instituted reforms for this class of magistrates which increased their efficiency by increasing their rewards. The corregidors in Madrid were appointed for life and were but officers of police and never lawyers." But in spite of this complicated system of magistracy in Madrid, which frequently gave rise to conflicts of jurisdiction, it must be admitted that there are few capitals in Europe where the police are better organized, where there is more security of where crime escapes less often the severity of the laws."

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^{1.} Bourg., Tome I, p. 350.

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^{1.} Form ., Nor. 1, g. 300.

It is hard to say which code of laws was followed in Spain during Charles' reign. According to old decrees the use of the Roman code was rigorously forbidden and yet many lawyers consulted it in order to be enlightened in different cases. Procedure was practiced according to Roman law, but the only authentic laws were those embodied in codes published by ancient kings. The one in general use was the one knows as La Novissima Recopilacion, published in 1567, which was a collection of diverse ordinances of the kings of Spain issued from the earliest times to the time of Charles. The alleged attempt of Charles to draw up a criminal code was only a proposition made by the Council of Castile to feform and revise the ancient criminal laws, some of which were objectionable, and this task had been assigned to a committee presided over by Campomanes. Torture had not been entirely abolished and one Castro wrote a book in its defence but was met with violent opposition. Canon law ruled all ecclesiastic questions, but all attempts to bring temporal matters under its jurisdiction were repressed. Aranda commanded all bishops and archbishops to prevent the publication of any and all papal bulls in Spanish without the approval of the king. The Holy Office of the Inquisition was still powerful when Charles came to the throne and in 1762 he issued a decree by which all the acts of this tribunal were subject to the revision of the king and also provided for the hearing of an author before his book should be condemned. But through the influence of his confessor,

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Charles was persuaded to repeal this salutary law shortly aftervards, and it was not until 1770 that a second decree was issued by which the jurisdiction of the Inquisition was limited to crimes of heresy and apostasy and it was also provided that no subject of the king could be imprisoned by the Holy Office without his guilt being proven.

In summing up the characteristics of the legislative and judicial institutions, it is apparent that the salient and predominant one is absolute and entire lack of system. Even the French system, before the Revolution, presented not such complications as did that of Spain. This was due not only to the peculiar development of government in the Peninsula, but also to the fact that a number of kingdoms were united under one crown, all of which had different institutions and, naturally, impressed some of their characteristics upon the national government.

Charles' broad plan was to exercise his absolute power to rid Spain of Church control and to destroy social, economic and administrative abuses which had taken deep root in that country. He and his ministers believed that the welfare of the nation lay in absolutism and Florida Blanca said:

"No matter how pressing the need, be careful not to call the Cortes for they would soon be our masters."

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^{1.} Bourg., Tome I, p. 205.

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CHAPTER IV.

INDUSTRIES AND AGRICULTURE.

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The reforms so generally instituted by Charled III for the benefit of industry and agriculture had begun during the peaceful reign of his half-brother, Ferdinand VI; though the changes made were not nearly as sweeping or as heneficial as those made by the younger brother. The increase of the nation's wealth, especially with respect to agriculture, was one of the constant aims of Charles, and he tried both by substantial works and by a splendid example to encourage and foster a love for agricultural pursuits. The gardens which he, the Prince of the Asturias, and the Infant had planted and cared for with their own hands is a good example of the particular interest he took in agriculture. In his famous Statement. Florida Blanca declares that agriculture is the first and most secure source of subsistence of man and of the real prosperity and wealth of the people and that the works of the would astonish and surprise posterity. Spain, constantly exposed to droughts, could not hope to become agricultural until irrigation had been introduced in those provinces where the infrequent rains made it impossible for the cultivator to reap the fruit The minister then continues to enumerate the

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great irrigation works undertaken during his ministry, but as they are all either described or mentioned in the chapter on public works it will suffice to say that they were considered to be the the greatest works of their kind and in some instances comparable to those of the old Romans. Charles III did not confine his activities to the building of public works for the benefit of agriculture, but seeing that his people needed instruction in the art of cultivating the soil so as to produce more abundantly, he established a school of agriculture at the royal residence of Aranjuez and according to Florida Blanca the good results were plainly visible, at the time he was writing his Statement. He says: "We see arid lands, to-day, covered with several million olive trees, other lands, which are more fertile are set aside for the raising of cereals, and those which are situated on a low level, and therefore damp, are transformed into orchards or fields bearing mulberry trees, flax, hemp and all possible kinds of fruits and vegetables." After enumerating many other advantages and improvements made at the royal agricultural college, he continues : "The great works which Your Majesty ordered me to execute in order to attain the highest degree of perfection and utility with respect to agriculture, are and always will be an eternal monument of your solicitude for the progress and amelioration of the farms. Perfectly constructed wine and oil presses are used for the

^{1.} F. B., Statement.

greet in the case of the case the sea all it as excited or entire a in ne cause on and in our control of the control of the control of the countries once he has been comed to expend designing our set of or compreble to these of the last of the little of confine its solivited to the building of anotic ords for she benefit of portcolours, but sening that his people moded inowner 'as a live se' without low as a colore more of wedge 12, but outsided a wind of a ricele e a cia Transfer of the control of the contr the cood with a to the view of the transfer of the writing his Statement. W seem : "We see which in the compa covered with never 1 illign oli that, one land, the are more for ille are net give for the relation of are all the thore will not the start of the are temperation of into orcinica or tiplic thating with a process of the process That, how one stimum of fruits one was the ... After equipmenting value of her despirators and property contracted the The regal meric later) collers, be continued: "The read noted The plants of the relationship of the american receipt a relative -inge of fungamentary griften bonn contintion, to settle top will THE THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY selfully a fir to around a shall amplionarily a first that MIT THE THE TAKE SERVICE SERVICE STORES OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

manufacture of those products, and they are stored in immense barrels and vessels holding many thousand arrobas. All this is only a model, or rather a practical school of agriculture, where Your Majesty, as the first cultivator as well as the most experienced farmer in the agricultural industry, instructs your subjects in the profession, which is without a question, the most necessary to the prosperity of the kingdom. If the above extracts seem to be animated by self-interest or desire to flatter, it is easily seen from the decrees and edicts issued by Charles III that he did try to achieve these ends which his minister said resulted because of his reforms.

The Most Catholic Kings fortified the liberty and proprietary rights of the peasants, but did not remove the grave obstacles which the Middle Ages had placed in the way of agricultural progress. In 1490 the people of Granada were forbidden to enclose their lands, nor were they allowed to take the grass or natural fruits, without a special permit from the king. All cattle and sheep were allowed to roam over the agricultural lands and the rights of the cultivator were totally disregarded. Such was the state of affairs when Charles III came to the throne and with him began the emancipation of agriculture from that destructive curse, the Mesta. The Mesta was a guild or society composed of large landed proprietors, monasteries or rich individuals who had banded themselves to-

^{1.} F. B.'s Statement.

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together for the purpose of protecting their distructive pasture-rights granted them during the Middle Ages. The right to drive their cattle or sheep through the country without regard to proprietary rights remained undisputed until Campomanes and Florida Blanca attacked this great evil.

In the years 1766 and '67 the Council of Castile issued a statement of the causes of the decadence of agriculture and suggested remedies for its betterment. Campomanes also drew up plans for the improvement of the condition of the peasantry and his first step was to limit the power of the Mesta. Bourgoing in speaking of this institution says: "This abuse does not only benefit the rich and powerful, but also promotes idleness and the short-sighted interest which causes the pasturing of sheep to be preferred to the progress of agriculture." The unhappy province of Estremadura, which could easily support two million people, had only about one hundred thousand, this scarcity of inhabitants being attributed entirely to the privileges which the Mesta enjoyed in this region. In 1778 decrees were issued to the people of the new settlements in the Sierra Morena permitting them to fence in their farms "so that the new settlements would not have to experience the evils which afflicted the rest of the kingdom. By the decree of April 29, 1788, the rights the fence in homestead lands on which were planted olive trees or vines was granted to the

^{1.} Bourg., I, p. 95.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. I, p. 95.

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L. Smrg., I, 1. 35.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. 1, 2. 81.

owners. Forests and trees were also to be protected and the proprietor was to be allowed to enclose his land without having to obtain this privilege as a special concession. Although these reforms were not general in their results and men like Bourgoing and Townsend still perceived the bad effects of the pastoral privileges, a Spanish author says: "Campomanes" as well as Florida Blanca and Jovellanos, wealized the good economic doctrine oin this respect, and no one can deny that its good effect was initiated and proclaimed during the reign of Charles III." "The proprietary rights of the peasant, if not established during the reign of Charles were at least recognized."

In the year 1767 Charles abolished the octroi taxes so as to afford greater facility for the marketing of products His decree abolishing the tax on grain when transported from one province to another was issued in 1765. Banvila says that during this reign "the principle of free trade in all the products of the soil was established ; the principle of rural proprietary rights, and it had also been recognized that cultivation of the soil should be sestricted only in so far as it should be required for the public good." By these restrictions the author meant such as the one made in the decree of February 13, 1785, by which the Lake of Llano-Quarte was not

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 221.

Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 224. Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 223.

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^{1.} D. C., Vol. VI, v. 11.

S. Inid, Vol. VI, p. 194.

^{8.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 223.

allowed to spread over the adjoining territories for purposes of idrigation as that had caused severe epidemics of fevers.

The public graneries, where seed for sowing was distributed, had been founded in the sixteenth century and Charles III, recognizing the value of these institutions, issued various decrees from 1761 to 1788 to purify their administration and in the last year of his reign conferred their supervision on the corregidors. No land banks were established, however, as was the case in most of the other European countries at this time. The protection of the rural districts was in the hands of a sort of brotherhood, known as the Hermanidad, which was founded by the Cathelic kings. The services rendered by this body were of great value to the people and in order to increase their powers Charles issued a decree in 1762 limiting each town to one judge, one commissioner and one tax collector, so as to diminish the preponderant influence of the magistracy. The duties of these officers were, the prosecution of wrong-doers, the pretection of the rights of peasants and the supervision of the collection of royal revenues.

In order to remedy the decrease of the population in Spain, Charles ordered that a census be taken by the various bishops and archbishops. The result of this first census, made in 1768, showed a population of 9,152,099 inhabitants, and Florida Blanca, doubting the accuracy of this count, caused another to be taken in 1778 showing that there were 10,268,150

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inhabitants. Even previous to the first census, Charles had begun to adopt means to increase his population by other than natural methods. The colonization of the Sierra Morena, a district which had hitherto been the haunt of thieves and robbers, had been the most notable of these attempts to increase the population. By a royal decree of April 2, 1767, a Bavarian colonel named Thurriegel was authorized to collect a large number of German Catholics to settle in the above named district. In this way more than six thousand colonists of both sexes were brought into Spain and the wilderness was changed into cultivated fields. Many Greek colonists came into Spain and the intendants and corregidors were told to report on the depopulated places of their districts and to suggest means by which the evil might be remedied.

Off the many impediments opposed to the development of agriculture, the tenure of land in mortmain was one of the most serious. There was accivil and an ecclesiastic form of mortmain, the former being the result of inheritance by majorats which corresponds to the practice of entail, and the latter by simple ecclesiastic tenure. In the entailed lands the proprietors neglected to cultivate their fields, caring little whether or not they improved them; while the Church property was of no economic benefit to the kingdom. Headed by Campomanes a movement against this system of land tenure was inaugurated and the question was brought up for discussion before the Council of Castile. After considering the question at

inhablings. End travious to the tenent, Charles the begun to show the increase of countries on the begun to show the natural rethods. The colonies ion of the dierra tores, a district which her him meth has the name of the seather thick her his notable of these attack to increase the possition. By movel the of April 2, 1767, a lawative possition. By movel the colonel manner in the colonel manner in the colonel manner in the colonel manner of the colonel colonel manner of the colonel colonel colonel manner of the colonel colon

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some length, it was decided by this body that since the lands of the clergy were the best cultivated and since the proprietors of papal lands always treated their tenants with great kindness, the decadence of agriculture could hot be traced to the ecclesiastical and feudal institution of land tenure. - As early as 1760, however, Charles issued a decree by which he defined the taxable lands of the clergy and in 1763 he forbade the further acquisition of land by the Church. On September 25, 1770, a roual decree of the Council was issued, prohibiting the city of Cordova from either selling or giving any property to a religious order and forbidding the notaries to transfer real estate to the Church, under pain of deprivation of office. The king also created societies, to which he offered prized to the author of the best essay against entails. All these measures prepared the way for the final abolition of this evil and it was only six months after Charles died that his son, Charles IV, forbade the foundation of entails or the perpetuation of titles to real estate without the lisence of the king.

The industries of Spain had been the subject of many attempts at amelioration since the accession of the first Bourbon but the mothods adopted, though well intentioned, were not, as a rule, successful. Louis XIV sent a large number of skilled workmen to Spain so as to introduce the industries

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 284.

^{2.} Ibid, Vod. VI, p. 285.

some banda, it was anciend by the body that since the leader of the class were the but the control and single the promise torne in the rest length is the second and the good to the kining, s, electrice of title cert ho legice oine a classe ice I said found in the or lend former. estl es 1750, hommer, Charlen i seul a dense le Maich ed defined the tepante leader of the James and in 174 he torbade the faction semisified of land to the traces. On Sectionary in a city of Common from the average of the configuration of "o a religion of the and including the columns of the columns of rand extend to " - " unit of the first of the control of the contr The sing place erected sociation, to out in office brized to busingthor of the hept owner seringt buttel. All these rid to l'ifalu lagit de la verte de la company de la compa wind tell but a formally solution at the and the fire son, that is a company the contract of the con remetuation of the corp asta cate and in the corp.

She industrian of Sain him wenthe subject of muniditempts at ancling with time the subject of the first Bourhon IV the methods adopted, though and intentions, rare not, was rate, successful. Though XIV some large much reof skiller which to Phic so as to introduce the injurious

^{1.} D. C., Vol. VI, p. 201. 2. Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 285.

and arts of France, but the results obtained by these methods were only temporary. Instead of introducing foreign workmen, Charles III tried to teach his own people the avarious arts and trades and in order to more easily accomplish this he limited the powers of the guilds and corporations, generally known as gremios. He also decreed that the occupations and trades, which had previously been considered vile and degrading by the nobility, could be practiced without causing the loss of casts, nor did it incapacitate them for holding municipal offices. In a decree of September 2, 1784, he made illegitimacy no bar to the learning of an art of trade. In 1768 the manufacture of soap was made free and in 1777 many other manufactures were relieved of restrictions. In 1786 Charles established textile schools and one year later he issued a decree allowing textile factories to have as many rooms as they wanted. Danvila says: " The freedom of manufactures needed only to be proclaimed as had that of agriculture and internal traffic." In spite of this rather sweeping statement of the Spanish historian we cannot help but doubt the existence of this boasted liberty for the days of monopolies and governmental enterprises had not yet passed. In 1773 Charles gave to the glass factory of San Iddefonso the exclusive privilege of selling its products within an area of twenty leagues in and around Madrid. The cloth factories of Guadalaxara and Brihuega had similar

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 236.

and rety a fivenes, but you estal a charge of the property were only converse. Instant of Little Cart David To see come who been a long of the on the first line (ment) and trans and in order to the consist movement of the limited to cover of the mile out of the cover of known as regular. We when we come the we occome into treat, with his previouals have considered rite on the suffer by the stillty, could be procesure wit out the lose of cabe, see ald it increased as for bulging surviving offices. In a decree of Soylambar at 1764, he sow illegitioney no ber to be leading at an area. In 1758 he factores ware relieved of pertrictions. In 17 6 Charles established textile achouls can operyone this and country document · llowing restile for points they are the workers the workers. Dayvil dar. : " The freedom of typic to the day; "to te proclet on as not the action of the second true and the second In write of the cuther mough, compared of the Spanish bigtotacon sidd to somedaixa one dimen ton test commo or this house of actions are foremer even bun astlogonom to ayab ed not etendil -on a lift of the state and the state of the lift of t and with a war are trenty in more in any would blacks. The cloth inchesive of Wandaluxers and Eribus a bid stiller

^{1. 0. 9 (1. 761. 71, 0. 20).}

privileges as against the private manufacturers. Many benefiand regress to at the outlined broad-land cial reforms were made, however, and there can be no doubt that concessions made to private to there .. manufactures flourished as they never had before. In a decree of December 27, 1772, all manufactures of wool, flax or herp were declared free of all internal customs duties and an export against Taxoning on Avilla, the country of only two and a half percent was to be charged, while raw and T. S. . Inc. separation of material was to be charged with the full tax of fifteen per cent control letter to a Another decree of April 6, 1775, permitted the free importa-TOTAL STORY L tion of hemp and flax as well as the machines and tools for more_ larvi - role | - line the spinning and weaving tof these materials.2 decree of December 24, 1785, all the sales of hemp and flax in the province of Castile were freed from the alcabalas.and the cientos. The decree of 1756, by which only the finest The Street of the wool cloth was exempted from taxes, was so changed in 1777 as to include all the grades of manufacture. The manufacture margar to the factories your, The arrivated of paper received substantial encouragement by concessions made in 1780. More privileges were granted to the cloth manufacturers in 1781 and in 1786 most of the Alcabalas and Cientos AND THEM , ME THAT THE PARTY I taxes on these products were abolished. "If all the protective measures adopted by Charles were enumerated, the catalogue would be very large, for it would be difficult to encounter an industry which did not merit the attention of the monarch; but those indicated will sufice for an understanding of the spirit and tendency of the measures adopted for the promotion

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 237.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p.

privilence to teater the tenth formers. Tany burn 11cial refers meter ade, lowers, and large circle to both that nunfetues flourines ner l'entre of December 27, 1772, all materies of weel, fly it le; wore dealered from of all interend contons in the cont on organt of only two and a tell percent as to be charact, wille ray I assured to be what od with the full last of circon per uses. Apotic detect of April 4, 17 E, period in Interation of hear and flat as all as a second a second of layor a y " . fer when then to diver her mindige of decree of Jecomber 123, 17 8, 31 to malor of hospe and flow in the granted of Carlie wire tray from the closed on and the ciunton. Invested of LT 1, by volum unity the Pinush wood cloth ever oreented tron to on, and to the 1777 as to include all the second of memory of the photos to of pater received autostantial equality company to company to -nade to 1760. "Oze privilega was need to 1760. fotures in 1781 : no in 176 out of the Alecader and Courtes takes on these process were wholistien. "Is all the grobertive measures adopted by Charlet wave days maked, the unialous world be wary leaps, for i roul to all'it if to empound or an inquatry this wis not rest that a cention of the monunch; bu flore information for an amount maint, o ha aribit and continue of the manual name the continue

^{1.} D.; C., Vol. VI, D. 237.

and protection of the national industries." Besides the concessions made to private industries, Charles III tried, by his example, to teach the people new arts or new methods. He spent large sums in founding royal manufactures, such as the cotton factory of Avila, the glass factory of San Idlefonso, and the china manufacture at Buen Retiro. This last industry consumed large sums, but its products, though good enough for the royal palaces, did not prevent the importation of foreign Danvila says in closing his chapter on the industries, "Charles III gave to the Spanish industry the protection and liberty which it needed to live, flourish and progress." Charles III was the first Spanish monarch to authorize and protect the use of a trade mark. By a royal resolution of February 18, 1777, and by decrees issued by the Junta of Commerce in the following year, the affixing of labels on foreign goods and on those manufactured in Spain was provided for. In 1786 Charles decreed the adoption of trade marks by different firms, so that the quality might be known by the purchaser and all those using false or misleading marks should be denounced to the justices so as to punish and correct this fraud. 3

Colmeiro, in speaking of the industrial conditions T IMP . P under Charles WII, says: "The principle of controlling industry gave way to that of freedom as developed by Adam Smith";

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. p. 238.

Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 240.
 Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 242.

^{4.} Colmeiro, Vol. II, p. 356.

and project out of the next fit from these." The fit the conceptons med a river int, rile, chem anotes and his as emple, to remote for thought are now only one. sport laren with to following roughd manufactions, such as Fig coton "seror; of frile, " a constant in Triconer, and the chips mapped offers at Page Bellio. This list appearing consumed in a suns, but its sensity a, through some ends to to be sor to indicate our convert the convert of the convertion of the talk of Donnells says in viories in the term the immarting, the military of greather time to the of over ITI intention liberty which is needed to live, closwish and everyone." The property of the minute of the contract of project for use of the map. . We are all resolution of Pabruary 18, 1977, up 19 degrans buller " the Junta of Corthe following your, that of raine of lebels or foreign good and on the legitle in the lost growthed for. In 1786 Thereto are no golden on the second of the To all and ent Tires, so that the greating rather to choose to see our corer -no milestrore and measurable to be less again, south life bes nature of to the content of the property of the content of the con

nder Obertes III, ogs.: "To principle of convelling to-

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^{1.} J. v. vol. p. 956.

^{2.} Itan, vol. VI, 1. 10.

[.] Colveire, Val. II, p. 756.

but he continues at another point that since the time of Philip V there had not been a single writer of note who advocated free trade. Colbert was the model statesman for the Spaniards of the eighteenth century and their great aim was to follow the lines of his policy.

The regulation of mines was another task undertaken by Charles. In the year 1783 the Junta general de Commercio, Modeda y Minas, upon an application for a license to discover mines, made by a citizen of Valencia, issued a decree by which it was made a law not to grant licenses of that kind to individuals, because of the abuses which arose therefrom. By a royal decree of August 15, 1783, in recognition of the growing importance of coal, various advantages were granted to the owners of the coal mine of Villaneuva del Rio. "The ordinances for mines, the considerable reduction of the price of quicksilver and the propagation of the natural sciences in Spain to such a degree, that when hardly a year had passed after the death of Charles III, his august successor was able to declare the products of the coal mines to be free and also to emancipate its traffic both by land and by sea, affirming the fundamental principles on which was to rest all modern legislation."

The influence of the gremios, which were guilds or corporations formed for the protection of various trades or

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 520.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 522.

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View had not none a complete the companion of the relation of the eighthent certury and their great aim was to collow the lines of the policy.

The cerulation of along a soliter water and the contract of In he part 1783 has not consulted formertio. by Churles. Modeda v Mina., Iron of application to, a license to obsover minus, made by a citizen of Valoncia, inseed a decree by which it as refer to the property of viderla, because if he and take vital verse northern regal nacres of Anns 15, 1765, in recognition of " o growing is ar are of coal, various and are are are orners of the corl wine of Villarenva nel Plo. nances of the a, 'es orpain mail or duction of the discerning quickliby ferring of the color of the princes in Spain to stol a degree, the chapting hard a war had allter the deal of Coarle III, are noticed out estern to of all one source to a real or of the state emandipals its braffic both to land and or were stitute to the - larming the army erroring to sold out the and diom, noid

The softwence of me greates, which were didented or common formed for the proportion of various truend of

^{1. 2.} y C., Vol. VI, p. 800. E. Ibin, Vol. VI, p. 822.

industries, was greatly weakened during the reign of Charles III. These institutions were a great hindrance to all material development and maturally drew upon themselves the attacks of all enlightened men of those times. All trades the all them are required to the property among the property of were under the absolute control of their respective guilds and the most stringent rules governed the members. The marquis ALLER DE L'ANDE DE L of Ensenada had attempted to reform the gremios but public Company of the compan opinion was against this. The Count of Campomanes attacked guild organizations, and although other authors defended them, they could not prevent Jovellanos from censuring them and proclaiming the liberty of arts and trades, which prevailed in the end, following the example of countries which were the THE PERSON OF THE PERSON AND most enlightened and progressive. The most important guild market and the later to the lat in Spain was the one in Madrid, known as the Cinco Gremios mayores, which besides having many monopolies, did nearly all of the banking business before the foundation of the Bank of San Carlos. Instead of promoting the industries and procuring work for the Spaniards in the factories, the Cinco Gremios mayores constituted a large commercial association, which only cared for its own interests, disturbing with its large capital both the foreign and internal commerce."2 The Spanish author then continues, "As soon as Charles decreed the liberty of agriculture and industrial pursuits, the guilds lost their raison d'etre, and the spirit of control and monopoly, characteristic since the beginning of their legal existence, gave way to the principles of economic liberty, which has contributed so

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 243.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 243.

in the state of th III. The state of the control of the ris ericl revelopment of the control of the control of a trucks of all only tened han of forestions. All trades were inner to show a central of their respective pulled and the now's stringert and a covernment will be a printed and of Philosophie to a close "the greates of public opinion was the distribution of Compare attack of will progress the although other security of the ther call of court Joyell, ros consulting the call proclaiming the linests are the second or the contract of the the end, following the appenuit of complices write year the wast enlichtened sin Francis two fice was two orthograms wild in Sprin was now on a local, to a local continue ingrover, then besine having mung monopolism, in mosely all of the Manufact During the Property of Manufacture of Manufacture and the San (srlps. I'rs in of ייטוש זו לור באותלריונה ייטו הנטנטיםing north or the choice is the Choice Germics English , with the constant of the collins of the c cared in it over it or st., ois writing that you i it is totte dainent of an example connected the first tentant and the ther continues, "As robe as Charles decree the limber of wind the state of Tallon clears, and the Allia of control and manager, distance trio it vince in te unnimp or their light tristence, gave may to the cinciples of cusping library, which was contributed to

^{1.} D. 3 C., Tol. VI, . 2.7. 2. Ilia, b. VI, . 2/3.

much to the prosperity of the nation. This result was solely due to the economic policy initiated during the reign with which we are dealing."

in you deare alve and May . He had be like Thomas July World in As characteristics of the changes wrought by Charles deposit is depositely and an interest to account to require the III and his ministers may be taken the founding of the numerous for the preservation of make the property to trouble economic societies in nearly all the larger cities of the kingthe project on the winds they are the description or much These societies were composed of the best and most en-The point approved substitution on after 11 months lightened subjects of the kingdom, whether laymen of ecclesiof the emilete, here books as the declarate population than astics. The encouragement given these creations of liberalism And there is a first an extended that the array and according by the government is a good proof of the sincerity of Charles congress when you regime a real to wine in the factor to specify III in his desire for the welfare of his people. The clergy because of their superior talents did much to increase the Maybert and over transferred Lan Lie severy and usefulness of these societies, though the nobility having been when the things from the total contrates of the aroused from their long period of idleness gave great prestige Denis province of the Cambon, Named use of building to those institutions. The first society founded in Spain enote for an in a soul for any little and the fire block it. At the was that known as the Sociedad Bascongada, being composed of AMERICAN CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY people of that province. In August of the year 1765, this Lar society to 1774 and me of the relevant of the road rental society received the approbation of the king and Peha Florida people business it also command that illiances. who had shown great zeal in the promotion of this enterprise posters we make, when an obstruct of July A. 2711. Detroit in the was nominated its first president. In 1766 he published an essay of the Basque Society, dedicated to the king, in which There are the transfer out to the property of the series during he enumerated the objects of the society. Besides dwelling on the necessity of encouraging agriculture and on the facili-PROPERTY AND REAL PROPERTY AND RESIDENCE. ties offered by the Basque provinces, the author discourses on various agricultural topics, as well as the planting of trees. His second memoir deals with commerce and industry

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As characters in a charge of the Charles III and his ministers may be ablent to coming of the numerous economic couleties in apply oil the larger citate of the bingdum. These societies here con used of file lest int man' enintered subjects of the discount of the lumn or valerastics. The encouragement river that consideralism by "Le government is a good arout of the taked in or obsertes III in his desire for sie religre of his most. The clergy because of heir superior a levis win and a increase the reefulness of these societies, touch is pobility having mean erouned from their lorg prior of follows. Fire great priorice The its coclety formed in Their to noist is a lotton. . was that known as the decisest Factorates, builty composed of people of that province. I Ampust usine cer 1760, this society received the autrobation of the right and Pens Florida who had shown great real in the promotion of this enterprise ser routh ten its first president. In 1755 of pilli had in essa; o sie Arque Societ, ordicated or to in the Waich he emmarates the objects of the society. Fesices colling on the necessi; of encurrating arteriored and on the facility tips of the distribution of the distribution of the distributions of the on verious gricultural outles, as all as in linin of trees. His arcond opposit ceals it commerce and another

and the necessity of uniting the latter with agriculture in order to derive the greatest benefit. The third memoir deals with public sanitation and the ravages of small-pox at Azcoitia in the years 1762 and 1763; and lastly Florida Pena wrote on domestic economy and incidentally described a pnuematic machine for the preservation of meat. The improvements wrought by this society in the educational system are described in another chapter. The royal ordinance authorizing the establishment of this society, dated April 8, 1765, declared expressly: "that the purpose of these meetings was very laudable, conforming entirely with the maxims which the king is trying to spread among his subjects for the progress of arts and sciences. His Majesty would even like to see that the example set by the nobles of the Basque province would be imitated by those of other provinces of the kingdom, by causing to be established societies which would be equally useful to the state." At the suggestion of Campomanes' the people of Madrid founded a similar society in 1775 and as all the princes of the royal family became members it soon possessed great influence. Many important measures, such as that of July 9, 1778, forbidding the importation of hats, gloves, stockings or sashes for men and other manufactured articles were proposed by the wadrid sociaties. The ordinance of March 24, 1779, which forbade the importation of all kinds of wearing apparel, etc., as well as

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 105.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 106.

alsob clum - telt t of der to derive the general tentit. with onlite regiterior and the revolence of the lost of Azcoitle in the general V.S. on 1765; and leadly Tlorida Pens wrote or en' lo monde en en la collegation de acceptable de la monde della monde della monde della for the uppersyntate of heat. The recovered a rest in co this society in the educational system are described in sauther charter. The royal ording a weaking to ear hit ment of this society, abled Auril 6, land, declared expressly : the jury ose of the conformity of the jury of the conformity entirely with the saxing with in it trip o spread Mic a complete and a complete and the complete and complete a ligiesty and developed to the the early set to be a publes of the Besule bruines real of imitates of muse of other provinces of the introduction, i. and in a private to socie ies which would be equally useful to the stane." succession of Campungs: the recul. of That is formed a similar society in 1775 and the second of the second become name of the source, etc. to the page. porten con une, such as that of thelp S, 1776, orbide in the Involution of heta, ricy., honding of ashes for an end other memunications right of the control of the control source The ordinance of tends at the first action are Torus, Ton of all the tensor and the to are the

^{1.} Port-1, Vol. VI, 1.106. 2. Idia, Vol. VI, 1.106.

that of March 18, 1783, declaring the trade of a tanner, blacksmith, tailor, shoe-maker, etc., compatible with nobility, were suggested by the patriotic societies. The Council charged these bodies with examination of the regulations and corporations of the merchants and of the hospitals. In the memoirs of the Madrid society every topic of agriculture, industry and commerce was discussed and prizes were given to those who offered the best solutions for the various problems. Care was taken to introduce all the best economic works of foreign countries and all sorts of weaving and spinning machines were The government and the individuals of the society contributed large sums of money to found a loan bank where poor women might obtain the means to buy raw materials for this spinning and weaving. The societies founded by the most enlightened women of the nation were mainly active in educational branches, though by their resolution to wear nothing that was manufactured outside of Spain they are entitled to credit as having aided the industries. The patriotic society of Madrid had imitators in nearly every large town and in 1787 there were as many as fifty-four. In conclusion it might he said that these economic societies ought not to be judged so much by what they did (which was by no means insignificant), but rather by the tendency of the times which they indicated. For it showed that Charles III saw that after all the welfare of the

^{1.} D. y C., Vod. VI, p. 108.

that of March 18, 17 2, declaring in trunc of a tought, placksith, shor, showerer, to, compatible with notifit, was suggested by the putriotic locicies. 2 m Council charges these portes with examination of the regulations and corporations of the merchan end of the boshitals. In the mercirs of the ladrid society every only of arriculture, industry and comperce was disconnected to the control of offeren to bes solutions for the verious trackers. was raken to introduce all the best elemic works of totalin commission and all sorts of vevice on sairpan accinas area imported. The government on the limitiduals of the society contributed I real and a contributed in a relativity or and not alsi atom an and of an art of the in monor -ra from of f wanger solision of .anives but grinting lightered women of the mating water mainly scrive ic concerional brarches, though of nei resolution to wear nething that was musuloctured outsing of Chain thry the entitled to credit st heving given the inversion. The matricale southty of vacrid had initiators in neerly every large form a me in 17 7 there were and the far. In conclusion it tight be said but these found to societies ought not to he inches so much by that there is (which was by no most sinei wificate) , but wither by the terror c; as he times which the indicates. For it showed the Charles I I say that after will the volfice of the

^{1.} D. ; C., Vol. VI, D. 100.

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CHAPTER YO

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people lay in their own offorts and that he could only direct them into the right channels.

CHAPTER V.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

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Next to the oppressive system of taxation and customs duties the greatest evil of Spanish economic life was the general lack of transportation facilities which made interprovincial trade almost impossible. The roads were so bad in 1760 that grain and other food products could be transported only by beasts of burden and travel by carriages was almost-unknown. Even as late as 1765 when the provincial douanes were removed it was said that the benefits of free trade could not be appreciated until the roads had been put into condition fit for wagon transport.

to remedy this defect and his earlier ministers, notably
Squillacci and Grimaldi, attempted to improve the conditions
of internal communications and for this purpose received the
entire revenue derived from the salt tax. This amounted to
about 150,000 pounds annually and in his Memorial Florida Blanca
points out that in the nineteen years prior to his administration "only ten leagues were completed of the road between
Aranjuez and Valencia, the same number in that of parcelona,
about three from Corunna, and less than one in the road to Andalusia. Even these scanty portions, those of the royal

CHP.H: V.

That to depressive anythm of familiar and concommunities are restest still of Sharish economic life was the
general lack of margoristles facilities and a steelrecommiss trans almost impossible. The continuous so bed
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residences, and those of the passes of Guaderrania and Santander, constructed in the former reign, were so neglected as to be almost impracticable. The neighboring occupants had taken possession of part of the ground destimed for that of St. Andero; the same thing had happened in regard to the road in Navarre, Biscay, Alava and Guipuscoa, which those provinces had themselves undertaken."

In the nine years of Florida Blanca's administration all the roads which had been neglected were repaired, as were 2 all drains and bridges. During that peiord more than 195 leagues of road were constructed, and more than 200 were repaired. Besides this 322 bridges were erected and 46 repaired; and more than 1049 drains were built. A new regulation was issued by which a laborer was assigned to each league of road, with a superintendent for every eight. Forty-nine houses were erected to serve as shelter to travellers in case of accident. "Inns, post-houses, hermitages, large churches and even towns have been built in proper places, that there may be convenient habitations on all roads."

The greatest achievements in the line of road building were the roads over the pass of the Sierra Morena, that of
Puerta de Cadina, the road to Carthagena; the road from

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lu: F. B.'s Statement.

^{2.} D. v C.

^{3.} F. B.'s Statement.

^{4.} Ibid.

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Antiquera to Malaga, and the road to Galicia from Astorga." DELINE PRODUCTION OF The road through the Sierra Morena was said to be admired by all foreigners who travelled over it because of its breadth and solidity. Florida Blanca thinks it worth mentioning in his Statement that a diligence had been established between Cadiz and the capital as a proof of the improvement of the roads of the kingdom. A regular stage line was also established between Bayonne and Madrid, with inns at regular intervals of a day's journey. The expense of these undertakings in the way of road building amounted to upward of 1, 078,125 pounds and since the tax on salt only produced 348,000 pounds in nine years, upwards of 650,000 pounds had to be raised by some other means than crown taxes. Various ecclesiastics and economic societies as well as generous individuals contributed largely to this great work both in money and in labor. the postal service had been made to produce revenue, Florida Blanca used the profits to maintain the ways of transportation, though he was greatly censured for putting this money to that use since the public debt or rather the debts of the crown still remained unpaid. 2 Against this charge the minister urges the comparative benefits of good roads as against the payment of debts acquired in former reigns.

porter a company to the contract of the contra

Florida Blanca claims to have reduced the cost of building a league of road from 50,000 pounds to about 17,000

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 515.

^{2.} F. B.'s Statement.

Antiquere to 'flore, and the cont to Callan Ton A. orga." The road through the Misman Monda at a side to be admired by all to eith a veller over it meurice of it. head is and solitative. I Plories Plance Tiples it vorth menting to in his Burter of thet and twence he wets listen between Cacir up the cuit of as a roo of he represent file. -detain cals as sail sages raigner & rouds of the directon. lists of the Parothe and Vadrid, with the et soulle intervalue of a may's journey. "We requeste of W sa undertaking i the may of roll in a morph of burned of 1, 07,125 cours and since he tex on sal only district 56,000 pounds in hime year, physics of \$50,000 pours had to raised by some other mean than crow tale. Various cel size ics and economic posiuties es rell as gentrous indivinuel cur Tibuted lar ely o fills real work off in oche en in larer. After The serial shrief we have as the series were also received Blance were the territor to war of the or tion. though he was creatly canabred for purious till more to hat use since the public capt of rather to depts of the cloth still entired the it. " Eggins; this charge be musister urges he conserting repolite of good roads as against the page ment of debtu ocquired in Corner reigns.

Plorence claims to have recorded the court of the court of the limit of the court o

^{1.} D. p.C., Vol. VI, p. filo. 2. F. H. 's Gistament.

pounds and says that this is due to "the extraordinary activity and intelligence of zealous magistrates and their dependents, or to that of certain worthy patriots, who, without any other pay or reward than what they expect from heaven, quit their own business, the pleasure and comforts of their families, to expose themselves to the fatigue and the rigors of the seasons, in order to superintend the execution of the works."

Charles III believed not only in the hecessity of good roads for the advancement of industries but also tried to develop canals for purposes of irrigation as well as navigation. "Spain, "says Florida Blanca in his Statement, "always exposed to drought, cannot become agricultural, unless irrigation be substituted to supply the rain which is wanting in most of the provinces, that the peasant may obtain the fruit of his labors!"

The canal of Aragon, a tremendous work, was begun in the reign of Charles I but the difficulties were too great for the engineers of those days and Charles III was the first ruler to resume work on approximately the same plan as it had been begun in the sixteenth century. A royal decree of February 28, 1768 authorized the Frenchman D. Augustin Badin to continue the canal as far as Quinto. Various difficulties compelled the company which had undertaken the work to give it up in 1772, and in 1778 a junta was created for the purpose of continuing this work and D. Ramon Pignatelli, canon of Saragossa, was

^{1.} F. B., Statement.

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I. P. Statement.

placed at the head of this new corporation with full power to direct all its details. Muriel says "that this undertaking reminds one of the greatness of those of the Romans" and the idea was to establish water communication between the Atlantic and the Mediterrancan by using the river Ebro. At the time of Charles' death in 1788 navigation was possible as far as Valdegurriana. The canal was not finished until 1790 and it was then navigable for barges of 100 tons burden and irrigated 88,342 acres of land so that its price rose from 2 pounds to 70 bounds an acre and in years of famine in Castile grain could be sent from Aragon where formerly there was hardly enough for home consumption. The canal of Hausti was a tributary to that of Aragon formed by building a mole diagonally across the river Ebro. It watered 16,695 acres of land and was placed under the care of the Crown by the people of Tausti in 1780. The canal of Tortosa was under government care and was built to the port of Los Alfaques in order to avoid a trip on the sea It also served to irrigate lands which until then had been arid because of the lack of rain.

The canal of Urgel was begun in the reign of Charles I but had since been neglected. Florida Blanca issued an ordinance in 1786 for its improvement. The canal of Mazanares was a very old project and was planned to unite Madrid with

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D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 510. Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 147.

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place at the hepe of the company to age and a south organists of ils. The else " of the interior state of the colors of the reminds one of the graduate of those of the Foundation the idus wes o sal alies votto committeelen minus the Allen is and the their exercises on he union the river Whee. At the time of Courter's south in 1738 monder on manifest and grant to Velcentriont. The twelvest on the distribution of 1200 am 1 was hen pari it. The period of the construction of the construction 75,342 octob of ions so that its paties from 2 popular to 70 pumpuls an norw and in pears of funite in Centila grain Co. Id by agent from Arange names formers where men bring the formation of the hors contained or . The course of the series to the of Armon former to telling a role tamonal across the river thro. I we are leaded to see a least throat unce de creatin Constitution autilia 1750. \$21 in the area donners will be a control to long and to the lost of Lou Alfany a in which is wall as it on the cau It also server to its a legal of the average also aria because of the lage of rein.

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^{1. 0. 0.,} Vol. 01, 2. 510.

Guadalquivir, establishing in that way communication by water between Madrid and Seville and was begun with the funds furnished by the Bank of San Carlos. The canal of Castile was first thought of in the reign of Ferdinand VI and had as its object irrigation of the arid districts of that province. It was never finished, however, and no direct benefits resulted from it.

The storage of water for the purpose of irrigation was practiced as early as the sixteenth century and the reservoir of Tibi, constructed by the celebrated Herrera, fertilized 9250 acres of orchard land in the vicinity of Alicanti. In the reigh of Charles III Florida Blanca was struck by the advantages of this work and began the building of two great reservoirs in the fertile territory of Lorca in the kingdom of Murcia. The thickness of the dikes was 150 feet and the height was planned to be 210 feet, holding 72 millions of cubic feet of water. More than eight million reals were expended on these works and Llaurado declared that these so-called reservoirs of Puentes were the greatest works of their kind in Europe. In 1802 the dikes of these reservoirs broke, causing the death of 608 and damage amounting to about one million pounds. The districts benefited by the irrigation supplied by the reservoirs produced one hundred times as much as before. Charles also built a doad and aqueduct to Aguilas and estab-

^{1.} F. B., Statement.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 514.

^{3.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 288.

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^{..} F. M., Sigtement.

^{2. 0.} c., val. vi, y. si..

lished a town of 400 people constructing the houses, building churches and the necessary public buildings. He also built the town of Almuradiel in the Campo Nuevo of Andalusia and turned the surrounding country of arid waste into a fertile garden. Florida Blanca in his Statement, in closing his paragraph on canals and irrigation, calls the king's attention to the fact that all the expenses of his undertakings were derived from other sources than the regular revenues of the crown.

The fact that Charles III, or rather Florida Blanca, could find the means to carry on these great works of public utility is all the more remarkable when we consider that the treasury was burdened hot only with debts of preceding reigns but that Charles was also engaged in most expensive wars, twice against Great Britain, against Portugal and finally. against Algeirs and that these wars were a burden sufficient in themselves to tax the entire resources of a kingdom like Spain. But Charles did not confine his improvements to works of only economic value for municipal works were zealously carried on both by the government and the citizens of the various towns themselves. Madria, naturally, became the first object of experiment in more modern ideas of cleanliness and beauty. Considerable sums were devoted to the broadening and paving of the greatly dilapidated streets. "The spacious and handsome entrances, roads, and walks of the great gate of Alcala,

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^{1.} F. B., Statement.

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^{1.} F. D., Martenatt.

that of the bridge of Segovia, that of Antocha, towards Valencia, the communications between these gates and that of Toledo, have been formed, to the immeasurable benefit of the capital, with the funds which your majesty has ordered me to employ to this end." A rather remarkable though undoubtedly a most useful institution was the founding of a washing-place in Madrid, for the washer-women, who were until then exposed to the extreme rigors of the seasons. This shelter provided for more than five hundred places so that it was large enough for all the washer-women of the capital. The botanical gardens of Madrid were founded both for purposed of instruction as well as for beautifying the city. In Toledo the government granted considerable aids for the improvement of the streets, entrances, roads and walks. The citizens formed beautiful terraces, repaired the ancient walls and bridges and erected statues presented by the king. Burgos received statues of the most celebrated rulers of Castile and in Saragossa a dike was built in order to prevent the overflowing of the rivers. In Malaga, the works of the river Guadal Medina, prevented the flooding of that city. This port was also cleaned and houses, walks and ornaments were built, as were also the two rodasof Antequera and Velez and the famous aqueduct.2 Florida Blanca. in his statement, gives great credit to the two brothers, the marquis of Sonora and Don Micheal the Galvey, citizens of

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 532.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 532.

that if fir ringe of to ofa, "int of Astrona, "overer intrcia, the communications of new heat, where the of the communications are the communications and the communications are the communications have enforce, o 'winesurable con'i or who crient, or golden of on herence and granted and model alger off fitte this end." A refer turnsimal count uncounterily a conupeful ing i to de lound of the little in linding, for the vashur-unit, to mere third the electric the er rom ricur of by amount. This shelter because fire rore that ive 'undred wincer to that it was burne and the all the vacous or of the central. In horarius I should o la richte de la fue de la consultation de la cons well so for b oving the city. In Toleto the coveryment gran ed comitetable alda los de discountides tes miseta, contracts, route and well. "The citis has formed beautiful terraces, repeated the erct of this are the erce of eros coldens on the total of the till the temporary and the .asvir of the firm of the state In the contract of the character of the contract that flooding. of hit ed f. This post was that cleaned and botters. welk ou office the transmitter of the tro country of the tro country Pategress and Velog and Telograph concern. Placing telograph in his . ta eacht, ive wet creit or a lo dure, the marquie of fonora in the flowed the falves, of izone of

Malaga, who labored with unspeakable zeal and activity to promote these undertakings, to find means for executing them, and to encourage industry, commerce and agriculture. In Barcelona were erected various works to ornament the streets and also to widen them. Pampeluna was improved by the patriotism and zeal of its inhabitants, while in Segovia the bishop and an economic society carried on most of the public improvements, always, of course, encouraged by the king. In Murcia great walls were erected to prevent floods and the king greatly aided in the building of other useful works. The streets were paved and widened in Valadolid, Palencia, Toro, Zamora, Seville and other cities through the aid furnished by the crown.

This brief summary will furnish a fair idea of the magnitude of Charles' work in the improvement of public property and, according to a great Spanish author, it is impossible to visit a single province without encountering proofs of the king's interest in public prosperity.

^{1. -} D. -y C., Vol. VI, p. 533.

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Malaga, she labored with correctly soul and activity to group these undertainer, to find them to the first of and a encourage industry, correct that the first item. In Reservoir, to the first and also to the first and as conditions and also to the first and as conditions and also to the first and as conditions as conditions and also to the first and a conditions are encouraged to be the first and a first and also the first and the first and

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I. J. C., Vol. VI, p. 5 E.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

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The finances of Spain were under the control of a council knows as Conseto Real de Hacienda. This council of finance was divided into different chambers as was the Council of Castile. The Sala de govierno, sala de justitia, the sala de millones and the sala de la unica contribucion were the four divisions during the reign of Charles III. There were three directors general who controlled all the customs officials and tax collectors, for after 1747 taxes were no longer farmed out, excepting in a few special cases of which mention will be made at another pount.

for the purpose of administering a single tax which was to take the place of the various provincial taxes. It was said that more than thirty thousand people were employed in this chamber. Bourgoing says that no definite results had been achieved by this body, though Florida Blanca in his statement calls attention to various reforms made during his administration in the way of simplifying the system of taxation.

The revenues were generally divided into two classes:

2. Bourg., Vol. II, p. 5.

^{1.} Mostly taken from Bourgoing, Vol. II.

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IThe inarcer of Freir very unser the control of a council known of Conseje Feel de Bucienca. This council of finance or divided into different churbers stars in Conseil of Lestile. The cala de govierno, selo de distile, he sale de millon and the substance of the sale de millon and the sale se in union controlled in the controlled were three directors general who controlled all the control officials and test collectors, for ifter 1747 taxes of a substance of the sale of

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^{1. .} ostly of the from 3 are in , vol. II. 2. 5.

namely the general and provincial revenues. The first were those derived from import and export duties and the income derived from monopolies of the crown. These general taxes increased from 960,000 pounds in 1783 to 1,200,000 pounds in 1975, an increase due principally to the impetus given to commerce by the policy of so-called free trade. There were also special taxes on wool, cocoa, sugar and paper which were considered to be general taxes. The salt monopoly generally produced about 160,000 pounds, but was not as oppressive or as bitterly opposed as was the gabelle in France, for instance. The tobacco monopoly was one of the greatest sources of income which the crown possessed, for no other brand of tobacco could be brought into the kingdom than that manufactured by the government. In spite of very strict laws, contraband tobacco was constantly imported and sold at a much higher price than the regular brand. In 1776 this monopoly produced 870,000 pounds of revenue; in 1776 more than 850,000; in 1784 730,000 pounds and in 1787 it rose to 1,290,000 because of the introduction of tobacco which had previously been sold only clandestinely. Other objects which had been made government monopolies were lead, powder, playing cards, sealing-wax and stamped paper.

The provincial rents were the most oppressive and complicated in Europe, and though Charles made various attempts

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 8.

namely the general and provincial revenues. The fact are those erived from import in the excitence in the income derive The secretary of the cross of the secretary of the increased from \$60,000 comes a 1752 o 1,100,000 pounds in 1775, an increase due vincipally o the impour given o commerce to the policy of the property of the slad apecial teres on wool, cacca, sugar net paner which were considered to be an incoming the colt announty securally produced thou 100, 00 lounds, but was no sectional c as nitelly opposed as the caleble in tenter, for in-Struce. The object composely with one of the ones es services of the Me wild in econd accessed, for no city brand of -or vacat feat medically be within the birth medical feat and of close seems to - und to the row rund. In all of very state like, contrained tobacco various 11, in a second at carchat higher trius fight to regular breast. In 1976 his succeptly products 870,000 tourders at revisit ; in 177 i more than 600,000; in 1764 730,000 pounce and up 1757 it which to 1,290,000 because of hetroguetia of the colic had evicusty been sol only clandestimely. Other objects which how been more coversmeit oropolis vers ban, jondes, plagin - cards, soulin - ras .Tagle 0 19 13 1 5 6

The provincial reason was the most apprealist one one complicated in interest theory to the original theory to

^{1.} Soupe., Val. II, p. 8.

to improve the system he did not achieve any sweeping reforms in this respect. The millones were a tax levied on wine, oil, meat, vinegar, candles, etc. This to This tax was either levied directly or by taxing communities which sold these articles from a general store-house. In order to compel people to buy at these places very stringent and offensive rules were adopted. The second provincial tax was known as the alcabala and cientos levied on all sales of personal or real property and amounting to fourteen per cent as a rule, but differing widely according to the town or district. According to Ustarez the average amount of the tax was seven per cent. The alcabala was an exceedingly detrimental imposition for both commerce and industry and was modified somewhat during the reign of Charles The tercias reales were taxes levied on ecclesiastical estates and though they produced 60,000 pounds it was thought * that they could produce considerably more if less faith were placed in the declaration of the ecclesiastic bureaus. tax on the commoners of the kingdom known as ordinary and extraordinary service was a substitute cfor the alcabala and was assessed by the courts. Lastly there were the entry duties into Madrid which were a part of the crown revenue but were farmed out to the gremios. The provinces of the crown of Aragon were exempt from the alcabala but instead were to pay a fixed amount which was divided among the different cities and towns who assessed their inhabitants according to the amount they were required to pay. Aragon had the tercias reales

to improve the system to mission schious any sweeping orders. in this commercial the cityleness are a feet a view on wine, all, mest, virges, cantles, st. This try to, minha trying diroot) and the main of the color and in the color than a firm a campent threa-hours. It will be coursed people to have the hour places very sire year our efforeive cules up on adoption. The second provided and the second provided the city of guitounes our granger labor to from the " raise fie ou baivel to foundame per cent are rule, but differing with it record up o mister o According to the mark of the o omount of the tay was seven for the ale but the un exceedingly detrimental involving for holy committee ylandeesses and the lighter of control to be a not from any and a gratual I with the tertian . which was a larger out off . ill - the word through the ground the control of the selection of the selectio the they sail it each ideal through the control of the test tem on the commoners of the common mouse as occioner who from the looks with refer elections in a confirmation than the confirmation was mastaned to the country incits there were to the entry onter gamener errors ett la drom, e enmi laide hithel ordi satt were term out to the premios. The privilence of the cown of Aragon when the more than a contract the first the contract to the and it with the age inque bedied one paint tenone bucit a -a at at gainrous after interior into beating the tar of beat coun' Ely ; required to org. Sireon has he tereign resilis

Application of the state of the state of the state of as well as the millones and all the provinces were subject to the cruzada, a tax originally levied for the crusades, and accepted in payment for indulgences. The pope had granted the income from this source to the Most Catholic Kings and in 1753 it was made a perpetual tax. The price of this bull was fixed at twenty-one quartos and in 1778 its revenue amounted to about 240,000 pounds. No Spanish Catholic could avoid purchasing this dispensation without being suspected of heresy and besides that it gave him the right to eat eggs and drink milk on the days of fasting and during Lent, with the permission of his physician and confessor. The clergy was subject to two other taxes known as the subsidio and the excusado which were farmed out to the gremios of Madrid and therefore produced much less revenue than they might have done otherwise.

One source of revenue which ought to have been very considerable and was only moderate was the income from America; but for a long time the expenses of government absorbed nearly all the revenue and it was not until Galvey's ministry that Mexico brought any returns as a result of the tobacco monopoly.

All the revenues of the kingdom amounted to 4,400,000 pounds in 1776, while in 1784 they were 6,850,680 pounds. In the statement made by Serena, the minister of finance, the revenues had falled to 6,162,950 pounds in 1787, 3 though it is

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 270.

^{2.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 20.

^{3.} Ibid, Vol. II, p. 24.

of the wind with the state of the second and the second se the cruzuon, a ran artiginast, largent for the creas, our henem his evol and . anserg the i and I - way of at both good the income from the court to he bet (g halds I he win in I do at the soft will 1750 is assiring a perceivel sa. res fixed street two control on 1976 is revenue womened *o about 8-5,000 compact. He Steni a Cush lic Juna tyold emrchaging this viscensation without being graphored of buses; and local as the mid area if the rich and the second is the second back -2 has the first of the second of the little of the second sion of the of states and conforms. Just the same commits will o we carried taxes from a limit of the carried of the carried of e c'ann par distant la company de de la verta de la ve מים מונים ביוינים ביוינים ביויים בייינים ביויים בייינים ביינים בייני One currie of news as which saids to been permitted

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^{2.} Towns., "pl. 17, y. 20.

^{3.} Ici, Vul. 11, 1. 21.

not safe to accept these statements since prior to 1787 no regular budget had been issued and Serena was the first to issue a statement.

When Philip V died he left a debt of 7,500,000 pounds and Ferdinand VI assembled a hody of ministers and ecclesiastics to decide as to whether he was liable for the debts of his father. This was decided negatively, and it was not until Charles came to the throng that any attempt to reimpurse the creditors was made. In 1762 he paid six per cent on the debts of Philip V and did so for five consecutive years. In 1767 the six per cent was reduced to four and the following year the king distributed 600,000 pounds among the crown's creditors; but after 1769 the disastrous war against England caused the cessation of all further payments. Toward the end of Charles' reign the bills were offered for sale at twenty percent of their original value, though they were accepted in lieu of taxes at one time. Charles also attempted in 1783 to make a loan of 180 million reals and agreed to take the debts of Philip V at their par value; but in spite of this apparent inducement he could raise only twelve million reals in two years.

The gremios of Madrid were the bankers of the government up to the time of the founding of the National Bank of San Carlos, received the constant support of the government and negotiated its loans in times of distress. But toward the end of the second war with England it was so difficult to obtain

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The Part of the Control of the Contr and Franklin in terms of a bound of a last I'm and a real state of tion to decide as the company of the contract and Thir is their angularity and i all the bic "effet. erropaint of the register that the common darker of in a In lyes he wait six pur C = UU NE the creditors was used. TI 1757 To all the cure control of the year the light thated \$00,000 punce whome the color, creditors; had not 1769 the classical according to collect orange of the desertion of the lateral and the transfer of the comment of the com of Committee and the second of the contract of percent of their ori the value, though the time accorde in Charles eller altendance in 1730 . enir ego de apace to usil o make a low of 100 militor ends and of the contract of debts of Philip V st then represent to the interest and the court reise only to a life a life of a in wo went.

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money from the Genoese and Dutch that Charles accepted the suggestion of several merchants and issued notes to the value of 19,800,000 pounds drawing four per cent interest and later redeemable in specie upon presentation at the national bank of San Carlos. The first issue of these treasury notes was made in 1780 followed by similar issues in 1781 and 1782. All the issues combined drew an interest of 3,599,244 pounds and this being promptly paid at all times, the notes took the place of paper currency. In 1785 and 1788 bonds were issued for the construction of the canal of Tausti and the completion of the Aragon canal. The total value of the bonds issued during the reign of Charles III was 5,489,055 pounds, drawing an annual interest of 219,562 pounds, usually four per cent.

To maintain the value of this currency Charles III decreed the establishment of the Bank of St. Charles or San Carlos in the year 1782. Its other objects were to facilitate the construction of public works; to discount foreign letters of exchange; to pay the obligations incurred by the Spanish court at other courts and finally to undertake contracts for the supply of the army and navy. Desiring that the people should become interested in so useful an enterprise, they were invited to subscribe in shares of 20 pounds each. In this way 145,140 pounds were raised out of the 3 millions of pounds which represented the bank's capital. The king and his chil-

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 267.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 272.

norms from 'e Genoese for Mirto that Of Pies scorping also mediated of Several posteriors and issue to the part of the property of the propert

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^{1.} D. 5 E., Yol. VI, p. .67. E. Inle, Vol. 71, c. 372.

dren subscribed liberally to the new enterprise as did many religious corporations and guilds. However, in spite of the general enthusiasm panifested for this creation of the Frenchman Cabarrus, the bank had many detractors, among whom Mirabeau was the most relentless. He made it his special business to crystallize a sentiment against this institution, but the first dividend of seven per cent, declared in 1784, silenced even the loudest opponents. Whatever the evils of this bank may have been from the point of view of the political economists, there can be no question about the services it rendered in saving the nation from financial ruin and the funds furnished by it for the various public works constituted a service which would have justified such an undertaking. Its intimate connection with the crown was the defect which really brought about its failure in the subsequent reign. But it could hardly be expected that it would be otherwise under a rule of absolutism. In 1786 the shares paid seven per cent interest in specie and ... in 1787 and 1788 five per cent in the same currency.

tablishment of the bank and tries to show how its foundation had prevented financial ruin. After reciting the depressing effect exercised by the repeated issues of bonds on the nation's credit, he says: "This was the situation of the monarchy and these were the imminent risks of a national bank-ruptcy, when I resolved to propose to Your Majesty the foundation of a bank, which while it obviated the total ruin of our

dress subscribed like oils to the mir conveysate as ele emp religious composations at solins. In white and and the ended to the contract of the c men Capacrun, 'h bank hi men detraciors, among thop 'linvert with the reach the second to t orselling a mentioned and the inertwise, our the first dividend of seven out cost, once had not real out from the loginat vegurests. Whatever the -wils of then next dep need average from the color of view of the second read average THE CAN BE SO OVER 150 Short the Services is secured in daving the aution too "handial rith and are "line antiby it for the various events works constituted a service validation would have justified outh to undertaking. Its in its a curmiction with the creating of the collection will distribute the collection it, failure in the subsequent , when, here the march has expected that it would be otherwise undure a valor of absolution. In 1745 the shires pull seven par con in the terms and is 1767 and 1766 ive per cept in the new convener.

Plorification of the heave and tries to a government of the heave the result of the heave the case the service of the heave the result of the heave the case th

particularly those of Spain, as is done in England, Holland and other countries conscious of their own interest."

1To procure the increase in revenue Charles III initiated the following reforms: he began by reducing public expenditures and salaries in Spain and America; he exacted a payment of eight per cent on all monastic incomes; he also requested gifts from the Church and borrowed money from the archbishops and bishops. Charles also made loans in foreign countries and issued the bonds mentioned above. The sale of gold in bars to Holland and the establishment of the royal lottery in America and Spain were also sources of considerable revenue. The tobacco revenue in Mexico and Peru and the tax on civil incomes were methods by which the colonies were made to bring some returns. Fortunes brought from America to Spain were taxed heavily and to pay the debts of his father, Charles set aside the revenues from various ecclesiastic benefices and also those from the crown estates.

Plorida Blanca, in his Statement, describes at some length the evils of the tax known as the bolla and the plomos de Ramos, which was a very high tax levied on all cloth sold in Catalonia. It took the place of the alcabala of Castile and was absurd in its complicated method of administration. When a merchant or a manufacturer sold a piece of cloth, no

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 270.

eredit, i.i. facility a community of the constitution of the const

To project the increase it revenue charles III intiated the following reforms: he negure as evaluation million e hadd on an'; 'when I have found in The country ; 'we are included well of ; a would please on the and they are dears to thereved and not garden a world in north of more strin between archoidhope and or none. Charles and need looks in look pr comparies and insure The mental man figure of the . The . will of gold in the see to collect exercise wells. Or said it blog to lottery in America and issignance also concern of conclusion in revenue. The tobest revenue in the for an first in the on civil incomes were methody to whate that colored a sense to bring some ceturen. Portures once to the America to Tyrin ward laced heartly and to pay sine weather of more theires, limites but subling a bit at. Took procies att seguerar and solde toe also tose from the complete as.

^{1. 0. ; 0. , 701. 77, 0. 279.}

who stamped or sealed the remaining roll of cloth and then collected fifteen per cent on the price of sale. To replace this irritating tax Florida Blanca regulated the customs duties so that all the provinces had the same tariff and made it so as to afford protection to domestic industries, withdrawing the favors which certain nations, especially England and Holland, enjoyed. By these changes Florida Blanca claimed that not only the industries and agriculture greatly benefited but also that the customs revenues had risen from 600,000 pounds to 1,300,000 pounds. The same chapter of the Statement also contains a reference to a change in the tariff for export, but nothing seems to have been done in this respect.

The first step taken toward the diminution of the Alcabala and cientos was the removal of this imposition on manufactures sold at the factory and a reduction of two per cent on all other sales made in Madrid, though Florida Blanca desired Charles to extend this change to the entire kingdom.

In the places where the poor were accustomed to buy their provisions, the alcabala was reduced from fourteen per cent to eight percent in Andalusia and to five per cent in Castile.

Florida thought that this reduction would not only greatly benefit the industries and commerce, but also increase the revenues since it would not exasperate the people to such a

^{1.} F. B., Statement.

matter how small, he was compalled to crit a teletistic or who etamed or real d he meaning roll of clots and the collecter fifteen yet cent on the vice of sule. To relace this irritation text loride Piece menulage the customs outies so that all the revinces held the arms triff and and it so as to efford protection to domestic industries, withdrawline the favors which curts a release property is for the favors which curts a release property is for the that up only the industries of the companion of the favor from 60,000 hours as an expectation of the 60,000 hours a release that the contains a reference to a change in the triff for expectations, the maintains a reference to a change in the triff for expectations.

The first step toward the divided of this is obtained on Alcabels and cientes was the removal of this is obtain on an manufactures sold at the factor; she's resultion of the percent on all distributions and a first standard on all distributions and the resulting file of the standard of

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l. P. T., Statement,

degree that they would buy as dittle as they could get along property of the second with. He also proposed an equivalent tax as had been advoor instruction by the street or or expression cated in the reign of Ferdinand VI. The alcabala for the well of the law, and the organisation of the contract of the c peasants was reduced to two, thee or four per cent according being the transfer of the territories. In the cities the contraction to the quality of their provisions and the alcabala on wheat additional and the transfer and the same and their was removed entirely. The taxes known as millones also re-Cruitations, minimum to the militates, many services at the repceived a considerable reduction, so that wine, meat, winegar Side and the late of the south the late have and oil became considerably cheaper. Special reductions were made in the tax on oil since it was used very generally as a I SO DESIGNATION STORY AND ADDRESS. staple food and because it was necessary to the manufacturers. not be compared to the same of the first party and the class to To compensate for these reductions made for the benefit of the TRANSPORTER OF THE PERSON OF THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF T poorer classes, a tax was levied on private incomes and though Allerta Committee LAST, STATE amounting to only five per cent it excited the opposition of the proprietary who seemed previously to have escaped the exactions of the alcabala tax. The arguent used against NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF TAXABLE this imposition was that it was new, but Florida Blanca de-Ambiertaloria fur, mare le, c. la financia de la lacación de la companione clared that it was only a step toward the unica contribucion which had been projected during the reign of his brother and the state of the s that it was practically like the equivalent tax of Catalonia, although the octroi and the reduced bolla still existed there. The octrois of Barcelona, Gironna and Valencia were fixed at eight per cent. The king had a right to impose the alcabala and cientos which amounted to fourteen per cent on all sales and also the millones and the income tax was only a shifting of the burden from the poor to the wealthier classes. Florida Blanca says on the subject of this revenue tax: "There was no

degree that he would by as little as her could et slow, vi'h. 'Ye also Trorosel en equivalent tax es had been advocat d in "he reign of "reinan VI. The alcubile for the resumn's yes recived to two, e or or repr per cent according to the quality of heir covisions and the lusbala on theut ves removed entirely. The trans rown as millones also cceived a considerable of the so lat wind, meet, winegar and oil jecume considerable charger. Shecial reductions were nace in the ar on oil ring it are used very renerally as a starle food and because it was recessary to the manufacturers. To compended to finese reductions ande for the hone'it of the to er classes, star es levied on privata incomes and though Emoughting of office of the series the mosition of tin proprietary vid second proviously to have e.c. el the exections of the pleabala tax. The present used against this ham ition as hat it was new, but lorida lanca deobered that is we only a step towers the union contribucion witch here projected main the reign of his brother and tlet it ves practice I like the equivalent tax of Catalonia. =1 over the outroi and the reduced bolla still existed there. Tis outrois o Tercolons, hi orn, and Valencia were fired at sight per car. The kin , so with to impose the slowbels "no cirp o "dich cooun-eo to "cur"een per cent on all sales and also the of long and be incore tan vas only a siffing of the larden from the good to the scale of cleanes. Plorica Blance says on the subject of this evenue .ex: "Hore we no

proprietor of a civil income who did not have to contribute, either directly or indirectly, to the above named alcabalas and cientos, at the time of their imposition, when he bought merchandise in the markets. If then the proprietors of the civil revenues do not pay the nine per cent from which the provisions, subject to the millones, were exempted in the Castiles and Andalusia, how could they have been burdened by the establishment of an equivalent tax of five per cent on the incomes, which neither the tax payers of the poorer classes nor the consumers possess ? In the same way the alcabala on manufactures having been reduced to two, three or four per cent, would increase the revenue of the proprietor in a like ratio because of the consequent cheapness of the manufactures and agricultural products." In his Statement Florida Blanca shows how the taxes had really been diminished even for the proprietors, for, says he, : "Is there a new tax when instead of the fourteen per cent of the alcabala which your majesty would have a right to demand imposes only seven, eight, nine or ten by distributing this tax between the peasants and the proprietors; between the sellers and the purchasers; between the poor and the rich according to their respective means ? And yet all the complaints are founded on that fact. jection is only raised atainst this tax on account of its newness. Since this five percent has been added to the two, three, four, five and even seven per cent, with which some sales

rorrietor of exitiince who his not have to contilinte, eifer directly or indirectly, to the above one d alcabelac and cientos, st the 'ime of their imposition, when he bought merching is enarker. I enth row letors of the civil revenues to not per the time ter cen for thich the movisions, unbject to the millones, were exempted in the Ossiles and Andalusia, how could they have been bure sed : inc establishment of an equivalent tax of five relations on 'e income, which neither the tax parer, of the moves class s nor the consumes masses? In the rate way the elected on nanufeutures having meen reduced to two, Inche or fine tor cent, roul irer se the evenue of the ruprie of i like ratio because of the consequent electroness of the menufectures and agriculturel roducts." In his Satement Thorder Plance lows low the train of reall; her diments of ever for the proprietors, fur, says he, : "Is there a new 'mo when instead of the formteen per cent of the alcala which your majest; world have a right to central imposes only neven, cint, mine or ten in distribution file tex he ween the pursur a and the profite ore; he week the bellera and to mediate ; elucen the moor and the rich seconding to "writh mapper live morns? Afficia a series in the series ind jut all he complaints are counced un fact fact. The objection is only reised winst this tax on courn of its newing. "ing tive prount has here widen to the two. three, four, five one ever siven our, with which some

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sales, which are very few, are charged, that tax has never risen to fourteen per cent which your majesty would generally have a right to impose. For most of the products of manufacture and agriculture this contribution does not rise above six, or at the most above seven pertent, divided, as I have said, among the proprietors, the peasants, the rich and the poor, although the latter are not so heavily burdened because they possess little property and because they contribute everything from their labor. The tax on those proprietors who live on their estates, instead of living at the capitals, was reduced to two and one half per cent in order to encourage integrating with that class.

easily seen that the proprietors had until the establishment of the income tax escaped the oppressive alcabala and millones and that their opposition to the lower income tax was because of the shifting of the burden onto their shoulders. The peasants and poorer citizens were compelled to buy their provisions at the public market and therefore could not escape the tax, while the wealthy proprietor either produced his own necessaries or traded with his tenants who were quite as eager as he was to escape the exactions of the tax collectors.

enormous and the single sala de unica contribucion, though it had achieved no definite results, consumed 600,000 pounds an-

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sales, which are very fee, are charrent, that tax has now risen to fourteen per cent which your rest of the products of manufacture a right to impose. For rost of the products of manufacture in spriculture this cont ibution does not rise above six, or the most above seven percent, divided, as I have said, among the regarders, he persons, he rich and the coor, elthough the left are no so having humanad because they possess little consty and because their later. The text of the course this from their later. The text of the constant live on leir estates, instead of livin at the ceptials, was reduced to two and one half per cent in concurage in-

ensil; seen that the proprietors had wrill the astablishment of the income text sproprietors had wrill the astablishment and the income text saccord the oppressive shells and illones. The pease of the chifting of the horder anto their shoulders. The pease at s and poorer citizens were compelled to buy their provisions at the public market and therefore could no except the text while the western provision or traded tith his each s who were quite as each s he was to each so necessaries to traded tith his each s who were quite as each s he was to each s to but the his own necessaries.

The cest of rain softh, the Consejo de Ficienda vec entre entre entribucton, hours it the contribucton, hours it the contribucton of the real societies and the real societies are real societies.

nually in salaries and administrative expenses. Although Charles III and his ministers realized the great evil of the system of taxation and seem to have recognized the true cause of its inefficiency, the reforms that were instituted were rather half-hearted and narrow. Nevertheless the trend of the fiscal policy was changed and broke down at least part of the insurmountable barriers to prosperity in the industries and commerce.

The expenditures of Spain increased in a measure proportional to her economic development. During the reign of Philip they amounted to about 3,359,529 pounds; to 3,779,183 in the reign of Ferdinand VI; and in 1788, the last year of Charles' reign, they rose to a grand total of 8,161,713 pounds. According to Canga-Arguelles the expenditures which were 1,342,275 pounds during the reign of Philip III rose to 27,297,991 pounds during the reign of Charles III. The expenditures of the last year of the reign of Charles III consisted of the following items : -- Royal household, 747,621 pounds ; secretaries of state, 82,444 pounds ; councils and tribunals, 1,879,830 pounds; pensions, 32,935 pounds; embassadors and ministers, 85,720 pounds; revards, 52,258 pounds; secret expenditures, 46,208 pounds ; extraordinary expenses of the treasury, 440,833 pounds; paymasters of the treasury, 352,633 pounds; debts of Philip V, 6,187 pounds; army,

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, Y

nually in salaries in administrative extenses. Although Chailes IV an his initers realized the gest evil of he system of exit need to have recomined the rue cause of its inefficiency, the reforms that were in the vector of the rather half-horted and nerson. The holes the trend of the insurfacel policy was charter and broke on a least part of the insurfacel burniers to present in the institutes and commerce.

The executives of Real increased in a consurr oportiquel o her economic develorent. Tring the rein of Philip the woulded o that 3,359,589 younds; to 3,779,185 in the rein of Terdinand VI; and in 17/2, the last tear of Cherles' ein, 'wir oe'o a grand 'o. el of 8,161,713 pound. According o Corre-Ar welles te en maitures which 1,3 2,275 ands doing to the TI for to 27,297,991 course curime and of Charles III. The expencitures of the last year of the rine of thirles III consacted of the items :-- Royal household, 747,521 publis; secretaries of three, 82,4 thounds; council and triburge, 1,879,030 jounds; punctions, 75,055 counts; unbessadore en inichers, 85,7%0 counts; relate, 3.,850 pounts; secret an amin. s, +6,206 forms; errenring or eress of the treasury, 'G, " a pour is; payment of the treasury, 352,653 consus; cobes of Fills V, 6,1-7 consus; arry, 1, -----

^{1.} D. (C., Vol. VI.

3,414,380 pounds; intendants and commissioners, 44,445 pounds; charity, 48,100 pounds; navy, 2,000,000 pounds; loan banks, 64,718 pounds; interest on bonds, 575,466 pounds; interest on other debts, 430,619 pounds; making the above named total of 8,611,717 pounds, out of which 5,414,380 pounds were used for the army and navy. The most important items of expense are, the public debt, the royal household expenses and the army and navy. Charles tried hard to reduce the cost of maintaining his court and established a junta to see that the amount should not increase.

The necessities of war compelled Charles III to increase his army to a considerable extent. The number of militia regiments was raised to forty-two and various companies of urban militia were maintained. Charles III passed various ordinances for the improvement of the army; discipline was restored and the army was placed on a respectable footing. The creation of schools of infantry, artillery, cavalry and the engineer corps was a good proof of the interest Charles felt for his army.

After the peace which followed the disastrous war of 1761, Spain had only about thirty-seven vessels of the line and about thirty frigates. In 1770 there were fifty-one ships, ranging from ii2 to 58 guns; twenty-two frigates besides a number of smaller vessels, making one humdred and two vessels

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 141.

i,4 ±,360 ounds; in entries to cominsioners, e.f. youns; cherity, 4c,100 nounds; navy, 1,000,000 dunds; loan benies, 6±,718 lounds; in creat no bonis, 671, of lounds; in creat on other debts, e30,619 lounds; naking the alove three of of 8,611,717 pounds, out of validation for the orang are used for the orang and navy. The constitutions of oxidate are, the public cent, the confidence of oxidate orang are, the public cent, the confidence of oxidate orang and have the cost of oxidations and the orang and have the cost of oxidations and the oxidations are cost of oxidations. The cost of oxidations are cost of oxidations and the cost of oxidations are the cost of oxidations are the cost of oxidations.

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^{1. &#}x27;vill, 'ol. 'I, p. 1-1.

in all. In 1774 Spain had sixty-four ships of the line, eight of which were three-deckers, twenty-six frigates, nine shebecks and twenty-eight other vessels of less strength, making a total of one hundred and forty-two. In 1778 before the second war with England, the Spanish fleet consisted of sixty-seven ships of the line, thirty-two frigates, besides other ships, in all numbering one hundred and sixty-three. The support of this fleet demanded great sums of money and was the cause of the financial difficulties in which the government became involved previous to the founding of the national bank.

The finances of Spain during the reign of Charles III were hampered by the excessive burdens of the army and navy and though the ministers of this reign tried to improve fiscal conditions their remedies seem to have been only temporary and were in most cases applied rather timidly.

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CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE AND COLONIES.

THEORY. At the 1st of the subjection of this as for an-

Until the reign of Charles III the restrictions on trade and commerce were practically prohibitive and as a result it was either carried on as a monopoly or by smugglers. As early as 1760 Charles and his ministers began to devise projects by which they hoped to promote the commerce of Spain with Algiers, Tunis, the Levant and America. Departing from the principle of exaggerated protection initiated by Philip V Charles removed the duty on many foreign manufactures, cocoa and sugar, and reimposed them only in order to defray the expenses of the war with Great Britain. In 1760 he also made a commercial treaty with England so that foreign commerce might be put on a more advantageous basis. The vacillating policy which Charles was following in these commercial reforms was more apparent when in 1764 he prohibited absolutely the exportation of silk called cabezas. Then again a year later he reverted to his original plan and proclaimed the abolition of internal customs duties on grain, so that it might be transported from one province to another without an exorbitant tax which made exportation so expensive that one province would

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 245.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 246.

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Until the reien of Threles III in restriction on -0" an ing willife or flevitor of a reflection of the alt it as if he carist of an artific of the samples. As early a 1760 Procles and its in the error to cevice reject: We hich they bound to proofs the construct firstn with Alciers, pris, the Levert and America. Desarting from the irinciple of example and relation initiated by Pillip V harles removed the out, or part foreign wind with a cocor and sugar, and reignored hem only in order to the Ir 1750 he also ex uses of the vertitor Greet Trivila. rade a councidal trest, it b England so the councide might be at on a more solven around besis. The vecillating rolicy voich Churles was following in these communications was more a permit when in 176, he prohibited et. old ely he ex or's ion of silk celled cenezss. three ending a court leter woi ilott a ballace and neto foright and of the var of of internal contours outlies or wrein, so list i' din't be trans-Ket tar i voi an a lor in the to so the void of and and control of which made so you a fur as expanding 'is one province would

^{1. 0. 7 °.,} Vol. VI, v. £45. 2. 1510, Vol. VI, 1. 246.

suffer absolute want while a neighboring one had more food products than were needed for home consumption. The evils of this system were inestimable and it seems as if almost any other country but Spain would have been ruined under so great a hurden. At the time of the abolition of this tax the advantages of this reform were slow to be felt for the means of transportation were confined to beasts of burden and the roads and canals had not yet experienced the salutary measures of Florida Blanca. In the same year of 1765 Charles reaffirmed the law passed by Ferdinand VI by which he forbade the exportation of rags as being injurious to the paper industry and also established so-called free trade between the island of Cuba, the Windward Islands, and Spain. In 1767 a royal decree was issued which proclaimed internal free trade in all necessaries of life. "Since then, the liberty of internal commerce was a principle constantly guarded in Spain, in harmony with the doctrine upheld with respect to liberty of agriculture and of industry."

External commerce was the subject of profound study on the part of Florida Blanca and the Marquis de Senora and in the year 1778 free trade with the colonies was declared; though as early as 1764 Charles had attacked the monopoly of the galleons by establishing a regular line of vessels leaving

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 143.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 247.

^{3.} Ibid.

^{4.} Ibid.

suffer absolute want while a reighborin on had more foor products than were needed for home consunttion. of this greten mere ines in the are it seems as if almost any other country but Stain would have been wined under so test a orden. At the time of the abolition of this ax the adventagus of tils reform vera elow to be felt for in weens of transportation serve confined to breats or homer and the rowing and conals hed not yet experienced the salutary measures of Ploride Place. In the same year of 1/61 (terles reaffirmed the Lev person of training VI by which is to bede the exports tion of men a being injurious to the men thousary and also cat blisted so-coller free trade by mount in island of Cula, the lineward Islands, and "coin. 2 In 1767 s rayal address was issued object a model and describe from the manufactions of diffe. "Mired there, the liberty of internal commute was a ringial constant, and in resin, i in room with the doc"rin while vite to liberty of arriculture and of

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^{1.} Portel, Vol. VI, p. 145.

E. D. 8., Vol. VI, P. E V.

^{3.} Inid.

Corunna for Cuba and Porto Rico at intervals of one month. This decree of 1778 was called "Ordinance on the free commerce with the colonies! but the term'free' was only a relative one, atomic ment important. Circle in for the freedom consisted only in allowing the courts of Seville, Cartagena, Alicanti, Barcelona, Corunna and Gijon THE LATTER, THE PARTY TRANSPORT to carry on trade with the Indies of which Cadiz until then had had the monopoly. The same decree destroyed the monopoly of the galleons and treasure fleets so that in the same year of 1778 Cadiz sent out 68 vessels, Corunna 26, Barcelona 23, Malaga 34, Santander 13 and Alicanti 13, of a total value of 500,000 pounds. A little later the privilege of trading with the colonies was extended to the rest of the Spanish ports with the exception of the Basque provinces and Biscay which preferred to retain their old privileges and the profits of an interloping trade to those of a regular commerce.2 New Spain did not enjoy these trade privileges until 1786 and the amount of merchandise which could then be sent there was not to exceed six thousand tons. The good effects of this ordinance were far reaching and were quickly felt. In less than ten years the exportation of foreign merchandise had been trebled and domestic exportation had increased to five times its former dimensions. The importations into America increased from 160,000 to nearly 3,000,000 pounds and the exportations to

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^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 170.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 168?

^{3.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 169.

Corporation College of Propries to the overse of an analysis This core of 1775 was call "O linear of the incommunication with the colonies! Int to control and the con. for the freedom consisted only in alberta to contact of Saville, Cortuste, Alicanti, Sarcelona, Commune Col Ciler to first attention with the Indian of which County to the had the reactor. The remainded testing with a policy of the of the relicon god country float, so let in the long page of 1774 Cadiz and of varsals, Corpany E, treel at the Malass Sa. Sacragor 15 and Alicent 17, or estat vitos or EOO, 000 Junges. A lists and set the post senilous of senilous vision a removed the state of the state of manufacture and materials and with the experience of the second with a second class of the second class of the second class of the second contract of the second contra preferred to metally their old unividual and the respica of the pieth with the mean of the life control of the cont to we will be a life file acception and the life had not been -; If our gam been that and rest blood by the delimentation to ner Lau II tysifa boun af . soot buscopul xis bes were for formation and the state of the stat by Life I mandy by a body of the contract of the contract with a long and depretic as estation had incremed to live them? format dimensions. The important of all unalthebroaded and . section with 100,000 to mesty 5,000,000 more two the firm to

^{1.} Hora 1, Vol. W1, P. 170.

^{2.} Id., W. VI, . 1 . .

^{3.} Ibla, 751. VI, 1. 189.

Europe from 620,000 to 8,000,000. All the maratime provinces of Spain were greatly benefited by this law and commerce received a great impetus. Catalonia became very prosperous hecause of these privileges and its present commercial supremacy dates from 1778, Louisiana, Florida and Trinidad were given special trade privileges and consequently experienced considerable prosperity in their industries and commerce. rexico was placed on a better economic footing by receiving a market for tobacco, wheat and sugar cane, while Buenos Ayres exported salt-cod and wheat to Spain, thus procuring not only a good market but also giving the Spaniards an opportunity to free themselves from the humiliating dependency upon the English for their great staple fish-food. The law forbidding foreigners trading with the Indies to come within twenty leagues of the peninsula was repealed by Charles. One great disadvantage under which the Spaniards labored in their struggle for commercial prosperity was the scarcity of good sailors so that much of the carrying trade was in the hands of foreigners.

One of the principal reasons for the establishment of free trade with colonies was the desire on the part of Charles and his ministers to engourage the exportation of the home manufactures and it was for this purpose that various woolen and cotton goods were exempted from duties for ten years,

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 171.

A The state of the Tirore from \$50,000 .c . 000,000. of Spain ere greatly hopefield hi blanch are element the ceirad : prest impet... Completis baced very profileron become a longer trillinger and its voters convertible propertcy define face 1771, Louisiagn, Morine and Esteinso serve or and the control of considerable prospecity to their industrial are correcte. with me get primary planets at the star and the figure objective a market for cobucco, wheat and sugar care, will award A .co exported and one whose to wait, in a receive out; and were mercany or a language of the contract of the contract of from transalves from the Mirelliatin castillers, the Tage markey high made out line of the seat rest of the line and . Toreiros di tra escolo de la contrationa del contrationa del contrationa de la contrationa de la contrationa de la contrationa del contrationa del contrationa de la contrationa de la contrationa del contrationa de la contrationa del legates of the part of the age after the set to saddle. disadventure in the Steel service in a company and a compa the land, see clanage into each figure To think in the second of a literate man to four dest on excited . or district

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^{1.} Theres, vol. VI, v. 171.

while foreign manufactures, wines, oil and brandy were excluded from the Indies. The same ordinance decreed that all vessels loaded entirely with domestic products should be exempted from one third of the export duty and all colonial products as cotton, sugar, cochineal, indigo, coffee, copper and quinine were to be entirely free from export duty. Gold was taxed five per cent and silver ten, which rate was later reduced to two and five and one-half per cent respectively. The exportation of gold in any form and silver in bars, as well as threaded cotton and huilding wood to foreign countries was absolutely forbidden. The absurd customs duties, levied according to the size of the article, were abolished and an ad valorem tax was fixed.

The main objections raised by opponents of free trade with the colonies were dictated by self-interest and came mainly from Cadiz which had been shorn of the monopoly. It was argued that the contraband trade had increased under the new system and that it was cheaper for a foreign nation to trade with colonies than it was for Spain since the rpofits of the contraband trade were so great as to make almost any risk preferable to legitimate trade; but since the revenues from the customs duties were doubled this argument had very little weight.

4 Still the contraband trade was a great obstacle to

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 195.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. II, p. 195.

^{3.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 197.

^{4.} F. B., Statement.

while foreign mount of these, while, will be that when the cluses from "to India." ILE TO SERVEY COLUMNIA OF THE SET versels lound ep i 'el ma , comer o promote sound third out the terminal that the second the second that the profects as cot on, seems, couldness, inches coulde, coulder and unliming viere to be sold that the front of the cold of the co was taxed five per content allver tun, Files sur un later coduced to two and five und can-tall are count respectively. The asides of the ball of the second of the will as threshed tollow and files who los foreign countries ves an olytel to the contract the contract the contract to the eccopding to the gips of the splide, were sigli-non und en . Sexi'l man tux wes fixed.

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EU037 ., VOI. II, f. 199.

^{1110,} Vol. II, 1. 187. Ibid, Vol. VI, 1. 187.

F. B., Distinguish.

making the colonies a reliable source of revenue. The high duties levied on foreign goods toward the latter part of Charles' reign gave foreigners so great an advantage that the Spaniards could in no way compete with them in supplying the colonies. It was absolutely impossible to guard the coast of so vast a possession as the Spaniards had in America and Bourgoing figured that the Spaniards paid twenty-eight per cent duty on foreign articles before selling them to the colonies, while the foreigner paid about dfour per cent export and four per cent insurance premium against risks. This gave the foreigner an advantage of twenty-two per cent so that it was quite natural that the colonists should prefer to trade with them. The islands along the American coast were used as entrepots for contraband goods and this illicit trade was carried on as much by the colonists as by foreigners.

The colonies both in America and in India were under the control of the Council of the Indies, which was chosen by the king and divided into administrative and judicial champers as was the Council of Castile. The Marquis of Senora was at the head of this council during Florida Blanca's administration and it was he who first proposed the plan of granting free trade with colonies. He had previously been vice-roy of Mexico and his experience there gave him an insight into the needs of the colonies. Curiously enough Mexico was the last

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 209.

alin i cloris: clibb cource of the Party in a de la la la con o li manda o la la la la ret of Charles' rain gave farsioners no grant in anver tage 'he' 'he Staniards could give no ver convert viet ther in supplying the colonies. It was absolutely impossible to been lie cuset of or strong and the strong of th Bourgolog figure has the " waiteds paid trust -circle per car all a control of the control of the coloning, will the foreigned and afford afford our court earch and four her cont insuronce previous gainst rishe. the foreless that the forest several and the first the were qui e return) that the colorists chould seefer to stand with the second size of the Alexander second as the second use and the second use ericapots for contraban cod. so with illicit was culried on un to the colonia. In fortigues .

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MOLYE., Vol. 11, . 205.

of the provinces in America to receive free trade in 1786 and then restrictions were placed on the trade so that only six thousand tons of merchandise were allowed to enter that country each year.

Charles' policy, in all matters affecting commerce, was rather for promotion of industrial prosperity than for commerce proper. The duties imposed on foreign goods show a desire to build up a market in the colonies for Spanish products. The king and his ministers seemed to have forgotten that since most of the merchandise had to be brought from other countries because it was not manufactured at all in Spain a tax of six per cent would have placed the Spaniard on about an equal footing with the interloping foreigner. In looking at the ordinances and decrees of Charles we can find only two which purposed to advance commerce at the apparent expense of industries. Those were the decree of 1765 for internal . free trade and possibly the one of 1778 proclaiming free trade with the Indies and particularly in the concessions made to Florida and Louisiana. Trade with other European nations was if anything discouraged since it was thought that the only things Spain could receive were manufactured goods in place of their raw materials, as wool and hemp. Both export and import taxes were charged and formalities attendant upon customs regulations were extremely burdensome. Bourgoing says that

In id. Volt. II. D. Dell.

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 218.

of the provinces in America the free free trade at 1725 und then reality to a trade on the call the trade of the call the form of the call and the call are charter to a trade of the call are call

Charlis' policy, in all ne ters offering conserce, rs raine for procedure of intervals to reason for the for conmerce promet. The out we implied on furming, some show & desife to ruthe to a merical in the culopie for Sucursa oreducia. The river his ministers agained to have formation Truto mort in word and a being the bound of the broad and a bridge the contract of the contrac countries had use it was a transmission at all in Spain a tar of six ; er cent would have alread the Spanish on shout in equal rooting fill the in the foreigner. In lowering at the ordinar conditions of Charles of Charles of the Which provided to admission community of the strater's excepts of isometites. Characterist in recome of 1765 for interpol free made unit indiction 1971 to error to Later on from about the which truites are training to compare the to Florita and Louteting. Trade it all a fort un publican van if anything discounted into a true at the thought shart in only tropic are in a contract to the contract to th Erxel productional for all it. of and appropriate regulations are to emit harmensons. Foreguing state that

^{1. 7}at. 1E.

"it is above all in respect to foreign commerce that Spain plays an inactive part."

He excepts Barcelona in this judgment of Spanish commercial activity, saying that its exports consisted mainly of silk, cloth, cotton, wines and brandies and its greatest article of import was the salt-cod which the English caught off the Newfoundland coast. The English received more than three million pounds annually for this commerce, although various attempts to substitute this fish with some other kind had been made. The French writer remarks on the singularity of a heretic nation supplying a Catholic nation with the article of food which was generally prepared with salt taken from Spain and caught in waters first discovered by the Spaniards.

The slave-trade which had been granted as a monopoly to the English by the treaty of Utrecht was given to a Spanish company when that monopoly expired. This Spanish company had its entrepot at Porto Rico and when in 1780 its franchise came to an end the government of Spain undertook to carry on this trade itself. For that purpose it acquired from Portugal the two islands of Ferdinando Po and Annobon when the treaty of peace was made in 1778. Bourgoing says that these islands were poorly situated for this traffic and that the Spaniards did not possess the proper wessels for carrying slaves, nor did they have surgeons who understood the diseases of the negro. 3

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 173.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. II, p. 175.

^{3.} Ibid, Vol. II, p. 249.

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L. Pour ., vol. [1, 5, 174.

^{2. 1010, 701, 11, 1. 175.}

^{7.} Ibid, Vol. II, c. 148.

Later contracts were let to foreigners to furnish a certainnumber of slaves annually so that the colonies might receive an adequate supply. Ver

Various commercial companies had been founded prior to Charles' reign and as a rule were short-lived. The most famous of these, devoted to European commerce, were those of Aragon, Saragossa, Granada, Sevilla, Toledo and Burgos, all of which had become extinct as early as 1784. The gremios or guilds had at first received all concessions in the way of commercial monopolies, but with the formation of the Caraccas company their influence decreased. Campomanes and Jovellanos attacked these corporations and in that way caused the monopoly of trade with the Indies to be taken from the Cinco gremios mayores, the most profitable guilds in Spain. The Caraccas company was founded in 1728 and in 1762 had 12 large trading vessels, 19 ships to guard the coasts and employed 2800 seamen. But its lack of judgment in importing too much cocoa from 1770 to 1774 reduced its profits to a large degree and when in 1780 Rodney captured one of its treasure-ships it received a blow from which it never recovered.

The formation of a Philippine company had been proposed as early as 1733, but the distance and dangers of a sea voyage to these islands prevented the plans from meeting with any degree of success. In 1767 Musquiez, the minister of

Colmeiro, Vol. II, p. 457.
 D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 242.

Later course, a von lit of foreigners to furnish a darfeir number of elever of the receive an absence of the receive.

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In 1767 broages a, the distance of

^{1.} Colmer, vol. 11, F. 157. 2. D. y. C., Vol. 1, E. 115.

finance, conceived the project of founding a company composed of Frenchmen and Spaniards and Choiseul thought he might combine this company with his East India Company and therefore encouraged its foundation. But this first plan failed and was only revived in 1783, by d'Estaing and the Prince of Nassau-Siegen who having visited the Philippines on a trip around the world proposed to found a post for trade with China there a and he offered to subjugate the Moro pirates who were costing the Spaniards 20,000 pounds annually. This proposition was coldly received by the Spaniards and then abandoned. The matter was, however, brought up again in 1784 when a junta presided over by Galvey, the Marquis of Senora, was appointed to found a Philippine trading company. It was proposed that the capital should be 8,000,000 dollars of which the Bank of San Carlos was to take one sixth. Cabarrus, the founder of that bank, was the one who procured the necessary funds and he divided the capital into 32,000 shares of 250 dollars each. The king and his family invested large sums in the new enterprise and great enthusiasm was manifested by the merchants of Madrid and other cities. The Cinco Gremios of Madrid, who had controlled this trade previously opposed the new company and refused to take any of its shares, but hurriedly sent out a ship of their own. Unfavorable weather compelled it to return and the ship and cargo were finally sold to the company.

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 256.

^{2.} Ibid.

finance, conceived the traject of form in a commany commend of Trenchnen and Strikers and Chaistul touch he might conhine this commen with his Past India Company and there ore encouraged it; founds in. I but this first olen tailed are rap only revived in 1785, by dela time and the Fince of Heasau-Sieren allo bavi e visi en the Philippines an a vie aroung the world proposed to found whist has trude with Column there w and he offered to subjugget the "oro pirates who mane costing the Spaniards 20,000 comes spreadly. 2 wis recovered coled; received by the Spanisms and then each once. The matter wet, however, browlt up reain in 1784 wher a jam's resided over by Geive, + we marguis of Menors, 19: spointed to found a Philippine terfine congary. It was projuced that the copiest about the 2,000,000 dulling of vite to Bank of San Carlon vas 'o bile one sixte. Calemane, the denne of that here, was the one who who will become fixed filles all he divided the conital is a 2,000 theres of 250 deller ecu. The kind and his forilt treasted lar a light in the per optor-To grandicam mid on bodgation are decimalded teams but builty Mindrin on uther cities. The dinco Genice of Madrio, tho המל עסמירוון בי ליני לצמוב הברווניבן מווטברל לוור מיז פסמרותן reflued to talk may at the shares, but invitingly sent out a ship of the league traited the country of the state of return and to the state of the light to the comment.

I. our., Vol. II, 5. 256.

The sailing route was changed so that the vessels returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope instead of Cape Horn as had heretofore been the custom. The Dutch tried to prevent this but Florida Blanca gained his point through diplomatic channels and considers this advantage worthy of mention in his celebrated Statement. The first vessel which was sent out had been loaded with tea and muslin and the cargo did not sell for many years. Two vessels returned to Cadiz in 1787 and the profits of the trip amounted to more than fifty per cent. company continued with varying success until the year 1803 when it was reorganized, but was finally abolished in 1834.2 Mirabeau attacked the founders of the Philippine Company with all his well known ardor and his books on the subject of the national bank of San Carlos and this company were prohibitediin Spain by a royal decree of July 9, 1785. Whatever evils this company may have represented to the economist, there can be no doubt that by its foundation new fields for commerce were opened to the Spaniards and the possessions in the far East came into closer touch with the metropolis.

Commerce was regulated by various commercial ordinances based on the Ordenanzas de Bilbao. In 1782, in the same decree establishing the bank of San Carlos, the endorsement, of drafts was regulated so that a proper and efficient

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^{1.} F. B., Statement.

D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 278.
 Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 279.

The sailing route was oblight so that the velocity or any ing of the depe of Goo Tupe interest Cope Time to bee interform the custom. The Ditch tile correvent this but Floride Florica grined his wint through niplometic coercel. and considers this review of Worthy of meminy in his celsbraten St. t. ment. 1 The Trat vousal witch ver cout out had been lorded with the sud moster and the court with not rely to: and sense. The research of the Course to Course to 17, 7 and the 09 17 profits at the countries of the central contribution of the central company continued with verying necessary bill he year leads when it was reorganized, but was virully confidence to 1424.2 Mir brau strucker the formists of you P'illurice Consul, like ent to turious and no accounted the arcon a gione flow und fin mational books of Sas Carlos and this company were law interest the Sysim by a soyed discrete of July 0, 1708. this company may have regresented to the economist, there can by no count that he is introduced if ide for covered with oraned to the Soundard end the Washestons if the The Test count into closer onch il the materialita.

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^{1. 3.} B., S - 1 10.

^{2.} D. y (1., Vol. VI, ... 78.

system of credit was established. A royal decree of June 22, 1773, provided for the election of deputies of commerce who were to draw up lists of merchants in their towns and also report all vagrants. A decree of December 24, 1774, required that all books should be kept in Spanish. 2 The circular of February 3, 1787, commanded all lookouts and watchmen to notify the nearest military garrison in case of a wreck so that only those engaged in life-saving could approach the wrecked vessel, thus preventing the plundering of wreckage. All these acts is were later united into a code of commerce, which became quite celebrated throughout Europe.3

The commercial marine experienced a considerable increase and according to Coxe the number of vessels which entered Cadiz during the six years ending in 1776 was 984, and had increased to 1,867 in the same term of years ending in 1788. In Alicanti the number had risen from 722 to 2,187 : in Malaga from 641 to 1,059 and in Barcelona from 401 to 749.4

In surveying the changes made for the benefit of commerce during the reign of Charles III, it is necessary to remember the heavy burdens which had been imposed by his predecessors and that that which seemed like emancipation of trade for those times would now be considered equal to a very high protective system.

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 541.

Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 542.
 Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 542.

^{4.} Coxe, 2nd append.

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CHAPTER VIII.

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EDUCATIONAL REFORMS AND CHARITIES.

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The Bourbon dynasty perceived the necessity of reforming the system of education prevalent in Spain at the heginning of the eighteenth centuryand such men as Macanaz, Campillo and Ensenada were the first to attack the system and to institute reforms. The benedictine monk, Feijoo, from the obscurity of his cell attacked the vices which had taken root in all institutions of learning and though prosecuted by the clergy, through the Inquisition, he paved the way for the

sweeping reforms made by Charles III.

Instruction was divided into, primary, secondary and superior branches. The Church controlled all education until the formation of the brotherhood or Hermanidad of San Casiano which examined all candidates for teaching in primary schools and in that way the clergy was deprived of some influence in this branch. In 1743 Philip V conceded the same privileges to those teachers as were enjoyed by the masters of the liberal arts and confirmed the privilege of the Hermanidad to examine candidates and to appoint inspectors to visit the different schools.

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 289.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 290. All the decrees and edicts are taken from the same work.

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^{1. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 289.}

^{2.} D. i M., Vel. TI, g. 290. All two decrease not molets are taken creatives agree work.

In the franchise given to the towns of the Sierra Morena in Chapter seventy-four it is stated "that all the children must attend grammar school and that one of these should be established in each district for the different towns in it." The school was to be situated near a church and the Council of Castile declared in a decree of June 11, 1771 that "the education of the youth by grammar school teachers is one and ever the principal branch of the administration of the gove ernment of the state." All candidates for teaching were examined by the San Casiano brotherhood. The teachers of girls had to be examined on questions of doctrine by an ecclesiastic board. The text-books used in the primary schools were decreed by the Council and on December 22, 1780 the same body abolished the brotherhood of San Casiano and in its place created an academic college with the object "to promote the perfect education of the youth and _ instruction in the rudiments of the Catholic faith throughout the kingdom; also the rules for working, the exercise of virtue and the noble art of reading, writing and figuring; to cultivate men from their infancy to the first steps in their intelligence until they have grown capable of progress in virtue, sciences and the arts; the preservation and increase of religion and the more interesting branch of the civil and economic government

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 292.

In he franchise tiven to he can of he fler to Morenn in Chepter Leveny - 'our i is right "that all thi children must attend erseaur coool and that one of these charte to established in orch district for the different towns in is." The school as to be signated not a church and ton Council of Castilo caclared to a rece of Jun 11, 1 71 cat no at a rise floate termine of the open to the open and ever the nrincipal iseach of the administration of the rove eruner for the streem la condidates for enching form examined by the fan Castano or tarhood. The eachers of gidle of to be exertise or the 'town of dock in e colesiastic born. He test-cole used is the riser schools were decreed by the Council act on Loudier 22, 1750 the acro body abolist of the Oracle of Can Casison and haristolde poor created an autologic college it with the organic browns perfect enveriow o the routh or instruction is the rediments of the Catholic 'ti'l tour out the ingree : also the rules for to him , the carroid of virtue and the noble art of regits, writing and it win; to cultive energia their infutor to the first steps in that intelligence until they have grown compole of progress in virtue, suiman a unit the arts ; the meservetion end increase of religion and in more inter a ing bru ch. of the civil one normalic government.

^{1.} D. v C., Vol. VI, v. ASB.

of the state." The Collegio Academico, a sort of normal school, was established by a decree of the Council and no teacher could obtain a position unless he had graduated from this institution or from one of its twenty-four branches. No school was to be under the same roof with a tavern, not even if there was a separate entrance. Teachers had also to study grammar and orthography in the Royal Academy of the Language and the read and learn the Christian doctrines. No person was allowed to teach who could not prove the purity of his blood and and show that he had good habits and had led a decent life. By the royal degree of May 11, 1783 were established in Madrid three schools for girls. It also recommended the establishment of such schools in the larger cities of the kingdom. From these various decrees it can be seen that Charles III laid great stress on primary education and as late as May 15, 1788 he issued a decree charging his Corregidors to see that the teachers in primary schools should discharge their duties as provided for by the decrees.

Secondary instruction was directed more toward educating and strengthening the body and the mind than toward instruction and the course of studies was confused with primary education and higher education, being supposed to represent a sort of intermediary course in preparation for a career. It generally comprised Latin and philosophy and often embraced

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 294.

of the arte." The Coll io Audemica, a sor, or perel school, was established by a course of in oracil and and teacher could obtrin a to itit a tale ... " " a durbed rom tis in title of trom one of is any - cur bandar. Wo school was to as inder the aut of all a very not ever i there as a source of the lackers but lay to study trainer and or borreghy is the soyed to bus amount of the Lunguage and the reference of the is double s. To person was allowed to reach who county not bords are morrog a but and are tricked took her or their one has been boold air ducen's life. By the roull dayree of the last life 1765 were safetelished in Merci. "Tellocol for its. I show the output ed the establishmen of such schools in the carrier cities of the diredom. The those verience of the thet Okarles III liid good nasean on primary office that established late as Mar 1 , 1728 ha : sume a decree chart is Corregidors to see first ha tructors in tringry totable should that cust ed to be seemed and the contract of

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subjects taught by the faculty of Arts. There were as many Latin as grammar schools and Philip IV and later Ferdinand VI confined the former to towns having corregidors, intendants or alcaldes majores. In the decree of January 19, 1770 Charles III organized secondary education in Spain. He gave the Jesuit college in Madrid, known as Collegio Imperial, to the institution known as Reales estudios de San Isidoro, founded by Philip IV in 1625 and he restablished the chairs of Latin, poetry, rhetoric, Greek, Oriental languages, mathematics, philosophy, natural law and ecclesiastic discipline. This school had a director who assigned the duties to the various masters, but he could make no change in the courses of instruction without consulting the faculty. To attain the highest possible perfection there were to take place competitive examinations within six months, at which the competitors were to offer three public exercises before four examiners and two ministers of the Council, who would grade the contestants according to merit and submit their decisions to the Council who would then recommend to the king the appointments for certain chairs. The Council controlled the faculty of San Isidoro and passed upon all appointments and courses of instruction.

Charles III also tried to interest the clergy in this revival of education and in a decree of August 14, 1768 he commanded the Council of Trent to build seminaries in all of the large towns and cities. The convents vacated by the expulsion of their orders were generally turned into schools and

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seminaries and certain taxes were set aside to pay the salaries of the professors. If the seminaries were to be for the secular clergy they were to be controlled by the archbishops and bishops, under royal patronage; but under no circumstances were they to be under control of the orders. All directors were to be appointed by the king upon recommendation of the Camara and the prelates. The chairs were to be assigned by competition under the supervision of the diocesans. Grammar, rhetoric, geometry and arts, being necessary and indispensible to all classes of youth, were taught in these schools. The bishoprics were under the control of the imperial government, but the Council decided all questions of policy.

By the expulsion of the Jesuits, Spain lost her most efficient body of educators and in order to replace them the seminary of Cindad Rodrigo was founded in 1769, but was incorporated with the University of Salamanca in 1777. In 1771 D. Fray Alonso Canp founded the seminary of Segorbe which was later incorporated into the University of Valencia. The bishop D. Juan de Luelmo founded in Logrono in 1776 the seminary of Calahorra, taking the college abandoned by the Jesuits.

Many more such seminaries were founded, encouraged by the support given by the crown and the clergy.

Around the various universities had grown up a large number of large and small colleges which were of greatest importance in the Spanish educational system. Of these colleges those known as collegios majores were the most famous

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and most influential. There was one of these colleges at . Salamanca; one at Oviedo; one at Santiago; one at Valadolid ; one at Cuenca and one at Alcala all of which were founded during the fifteenth or early in the sixteenth century. These colleges had absolute autonomy and the most deep seated abuses had in consequence arisen. The favoritism shown without regard to merit and the dissensions which arose caused Charles III to appoint Sr. Perez Bayer to inspect these colleges to report on the abusex and suggest reforms therefor. By royal decrees of February 15 and 22, 1771, Charles declared that taking account of the ecadence, which had been going on for more than a century in the universities and colleges, especially the majores, and to reestablish their old standards, their constitutions should be revised, especially with regard to those causes on the subject of prohibition of gambling and residence in the college. He also forbade the admission of anyone to a fellowship without special permission of the body of fellows, nor should anyone be treated as a fellow even if he had spent seven or eight years in college. The crown was to administer the income of all the colleges and Charles III appointed regular inspectors to watch the colleges. In the decrees of February 12 and April 12, 1777, the requirements for honors were indicated. Of these purity of blood was the most important, 🦠 but the awarding of fellowships was to be impartial and fair to rich and poor alike. A collegiate term was not to be longer than eight years under any circumstances and the students

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લામાં અંદ માં માર્ગા હતા. માં લાગ લાગ તરે મેમદાર ૯૦ કિંદીનું જ તેલું લે Jalance : one of Colors : one is Son'i on : one is Valance lid : one at Chency and one of the all of which were fully co during the fitter than early in the mit of the time some, les de la companya de la compa had in consequence arisen. 'is avoitisment of thort . I all many some full protection in the first of brew III to applie 8. Perez Da et o insput encoll es to report on he bases and surres column nervior. decrees of Tabour to 15 and 18, 1771, Charles a clered that tain ing recount of the recene, the mention of a onfor ore than a cartur, in the pire sition and coll es, estecially the majores, and to rematablish dieta old at admin, heiconstitutions should be review, established with require to those causes on the subject of a wifiting of tenting and residence in the college. We also uphase the drissian of green as fillo with without the continuous transfer of the city no chould shrone be reaked the tellow ever it he had a ch seven or cita reas a college. To crow as a durinis er - 'e income of all in colleges and Charlet I a coint of In inapartor, to set of the sollower. In the courses of Porrur, I un Aril U., 1777, the reminist for lungers are inclusted. O theor parity of blood and two wort impress, but the awarding of fellowships one to a invertible full this to rich and your wilk. A colleritate term was no to be longe han i.i. as uner unvolvens noch un ter samme

of the collegios majores were to be under the same rules as those governing the rest of the university. The defenders of the collegiales majores tried to influence the king through his confessor, Fr. Joaquin Eleta, but his influence aid not shake the former's resolution and as the fellowships of many of the colleges expired they were filled with students nominated by the king. By a provision of the Council of May 23, 1767 it was forbidden to teach the doctrines of regicide and tyrannicide against legitimate rulers. Various decrees were issued from 1768 to 1771 which prohibited the methods of the so-called Jesuit school and the use of its books for purposes of instruction. A royal decree of March 14, 1769 provided that the director of each university should be a member of the Council of Castile and that he should follow the "Instruccion" in all matters. The decree of September 6, 1776 forbade the discussion of the privileges of the Crown and a censor was appointed to enforce this rule. In 1784 the censors were told to watch that no utterances against either religion or the king should be made.

The University of Salamanca had always enjoyed special privileges; but the decrees of 1770 and 1771 defined its jurisdiction and provided that the rectors and councillors of the university should be elected biennially. By the degree of September 20, 1771 the obligation to take the oath of "Obiendi Rectori in lititis et honestis" was imposed on all matriculated students. All students in colleges and seminaries were subject to all the laws, rules and regulations of the

as the one that one sever of or sever animals, as to thore coverning - The east of the university. The devembers. of the collected or process that of the complete of the structure lis confessor, F. Josephin Rich, but his influence file not successor and a latter of the long of the second of of the colleges of in a live wore 'iller with a wden a norirated by the Ein. . "The movicion of the Council of May Es, 1767 it was forhidden a country of religion and tyrenniuidu : niget l gitintis nlars. Variums decreer here issued for 1758 to 1771 which prohibits he he he hods of the co-culted Jesui school and the twee of the hools for ancoses of instruction. A rough decree of Warely 14, 1760 provided that the director of fact this rit, should be a member of the Council of Castile. and that he skyulm Follow the "Instruction" in all antrews. The process of dap cerbur 6, 1775 forbale tellisenssion of the privilers of the Cross and a crisorysa a cinem to enforce this rul. In 175, the consum vere told to veto, that no utagrander against either feligion or the king thought be made.

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Council of Castile and had to be regularly matriculated. According to a decree of November 8, 1770, the clergy could receive their bachelor's degree by taking courses in their convents; but, having abused this concession, it was ordered on March 11, 1771, that the courses taken in seminaries, colleges or convents under the control of the clergy would not count toward any degree. The hours of study were regulated in a degree of August 3, 1771 as were also the courses of study at the University of Sahamanca in 1786. The simultaneity of courses was prohibited by a decree in 1772 and by another decree of the same year no credit was to be given unless the student had renewed his matriculation each year. According to a decree of March 5, 1773, bachelors of arts trying for a higher degree had to assist the various chairs in teaching and the duration of the collegiate year was fixed by royal decree on November 18, 1785. It was to last from October 18, to the day of San Juan in June. The courses of science, mathematics, philosophy, physics and other subjects as given in the seminate ry of the nobles at Madrid, Vergara, Valencia and San Isidoro were to be accepted by all the universities, according to a decree issued in 1785. By means of these numerous decrees, Charles III tried to build up a system of national education and he succeeded in at least rooting out many of the worst evils.

The object of articles eight and nine in book eight of the Novissima Recopilation was the establishment of grades

Ouncil of the ile on hid to he can lette me riculation. Noconsist to a neural of Toragham 9, 1770, and charge construct cive hot district carree of britis course in held carvasts ; but, having this or orasion, is were on the or Tarun II, 1771, the to commons them in seminarries, colleges or convents ander the central of the charge small not count לסשונת יחים מו נוסה ליו 'נסוף ש כן בינתוך אופי כ ייבו ידפה בות ב decree of Minus M. 1771 's wave glad he contrast of truch at the University of Calac and in 17 s. The similar eity of courage was problition by a decree in 1771 and by another decree of this used party of the was to be river unless the student had engined his met iouly than each room. According to a degree of farch . 1773, hearelore of art topic for a hiner isered for to triet the verify or in eachist in the description of the collected as the region was the deliver one on Fever ber 15, 1785. If wer to list fr a (. lober 1', "o" his day of Sun Jaun in Jane. I comment of science, no neworked, distance, distinct on and out of the interest in the ry of the mobile at rapid, Vergr, riendle out Tailoro per to be account to the universities, conditions dour e 19a and 1, 1786. Promite of Loga num rolls decreass, Organia III a first of a finite up a greater of a first III a first and he would of in at least too in our and here con: evils.

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in the universities. The study of surgery received special DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF THE attention on the part of Charles III and in 1783 he established fines in according to both the College Tellings. a royal college of surgery at Madrid, under the immediate WERE THE OWNER PROPERTY. protection of the Council and independent of the Tribunato With it for Tolerand if added Protomedicato and of the Junta of hospitals. In a royal decree of February 24, 1787, the qualifications for graduation and Linears or not beginned to partie There was a constant desire to draw up a plan were fixed. for the general control of the universities and D. Pablo de Olavide submitted plans of reform to the University of Seville. ODE -No general plan was adopted, though in 1770 it was proposed that each university should outline a course of instruction. Though these attempts to establish a system seem to have failed, a Spanish author rightly says that : "The impulse was undoubtedly given and the same universities of Salamanca, Alcala, Granot reliable to the less toring nada, and Valencia, made notable improvements in their courses of study and ended by placing themselves at the head of that intellectual movement and progress, which constituted the most glorious achievement of the reign of Charles."

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Prior to the reforms instituted by Charles, the educational system of Spain was unquestionably as bad as a couple of centuries of abuse could make it.

Don Leucada Doblado gives an excellent account of conditions then existing in Spain. The methods employed were said to have been worthy of the thirteenth century. The study

NAME AND ADDRESS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

D. y C., Vol. IV, p. 308.

^{2.} Doblado, p. 102.

in the introduction. The stong of author received special attention on he cart of Charles III and is 178 h established a sibnumi on the contract of t protection of the Council and incommend of he Indiana Protomedicate and of the function of the last of the second of the secon cree of "chrusey 24, 17 7, the malifications for conctinu were fixed. There ass evenstant deares to mean as then for the central control of the reliveral tes and a. Pak o do Olavide autoris of the rest of the control of Caville. Mo general plan was mored, stouch in 1770 is was tro used that such infrersity should outline a course of in the clon. Though these witemats to establish a systam were to have failed. a Spenish author -1-1-1-1 we says that: "The in ulter was numberdl given and the same universities of Selections, Alust, Germade, and velorise, nere no able improversuts in their courses of state and aned by placing themselves at the head of that intell ctual government and progress, which constinued the gost glorious chievers of the reinn of observe

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^{0.} C., 761. TY, . 500. E. 2011 0. . . O.

of Aristotelian philosophy was forbidden and instead of that the inductive method of Bacon was taught. Three years of attendance in schools of logic, natural philosophy and metaphysics was the only requisite for a master's degree. Each university had three or four professors of divinity and as many for the courses in civil and canon law and medicine. The six great colleges, or collegios majores formed the literary aristocracy; for none but those of untainted noble blood were elected to their fellowships. In order to insure against mistakes, one of the fellows went to the birthplaces of the parents and grandparents of the elected member and examined, on oath, from fifteen to thirty witnesses who had to swear that the ancestor of the candidate had never been a menial servant, shop-keeper, a petty tradesman, a mechanic, and that neither he himself nor any relative had ever been punished by the Inquisition nor had descended from Jews, Moors, Africans, Indians or Guauchos, the inhabitants of the Canaries. In this way the colleges were backed by the influence of all the great families of Spain and all the places of honor both at the bar and in the Church were held by the collegians. Regular men of ability were kept in reserve for public literary competition and in that way the evil was somewhat disguised. The Marquis of Roda had been rejected because of a flaw in his title to purity of blood and therefore nursed a deep enmity against the collegios and also against the Jesuits. He succeeded in breaking up the exclusiveness of the former, when he became a minister, by appointing of Art o elim fillingly was for iller for instead of first he inductive no nod of Pacon was think think ours of the ance in whoth of lotio, natural hilosophy and metarication vas t e ondy requisite for a materia derree. Euch universian timee or four mofesors of divinity and as many for the courses will an corollar endicine. The six rest colleges, or collegios mjores formed the literary crim ourscr; for none lut trisu of uninima noble bloomere led ed In order to income against mistulous, to their sello migra. one of the fellows and to the birdial cos of the pureute and grundia ent. o the elec as nember the examined, on orth, from Tileer to tairt i head, he had o sweet that he amounter of the condidate had moved been a mental servent, shop-he et, a por y radisant, a nechanic, and that neither to himself nor any relative and ever been punished he are Inquisition nor had descenden from Java, Toors, Africans, Indians of Grancios, the inhabitants of the demaries. I this way to coll when the backed by the influence of all the great facility of forcin ond all is the control of a second of the control were held or the collegion. Regularish of shill; ware topt in reserve or public livery competition and in 'an value or evil was somewhat distained. The the mi of Rode had been rejected because of a flam in his it to to mail of alone and ther for arrest a deep and the collection and also mainst the Jestin. He showeded in resign or in reglosiveness of the forest, when he became a minister, he autointene

all the fellows to high places in the Church and then filling their vacancies in the colleges with young men of no family. The older fellows disowned their successors, but the barriers of attimutate the incomment in that branch. Supplied the The same author thought of exclusiveness remained down. Into one or approve time, was or treated in the pater the open. that the influence of the Inquisitton was extremely bad and Classification there was the time and a society for juriscompared the conditions to those under which Galileo recanted positione. In findate house were producted of the course his own discoveries. Major Dalrymple, in his Travels through Meters, but h complet through the Definers of Carrier ores. Spain, comments on the dilapidated condition of the universities and lays it to the "king's despotic influence." Bur going also speaks of the backwardness of learning and attribthe Attenuation of the case to the families before Chair expeditions utes it to the lack of rewards or encouragement for learning, THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH the religious restraint and the wrong principles governing the and, may the ranification nimed The expulsion of the Jesuits had left system of education. a vacancy which was hard to fill for the endowments derived from Jesuit property did not amount to enough to supply the chairs vacated by the members of the order with well paid prospecial or the correspondence of the amounts. My the regulafessors.

Charles III was the friend and protector of arts and sciences and passed various beneficial decrees in order to increase their influence. Florida Blanca granted heredetary nobility to all men of letters and university professors and exempted from military service all printers and book makers.

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^{1.} Doblado,

^{2.} Dal., p. 73.

^{3.} Bourg., Vol. I, Chapter XI.

^{4.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 394.

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^{1.} Doblaco,

^{2. 011.,} p. 79.

^{3.} Bourg., Vol. I, Ch pres II.

^{4.} D. y C., Vol. VI, . 394.

Various academies of science and letters were founded during Charles' reign. Of these the Academy des beaux arts of San Ferdinando was under Charles' special protection and he offered prizes to stimulate the interest in that branch. Besides the last named academy there was an Academy of Medicine; economic societies throughout the kingdom and a society for jurisprudence. In Madrid there were academies of languages and history, both founded through the influence of Campamanes.

Charles III recognized the importance of books in spreading enlightenment throughout the kingdom and he opened the libraries, belonging to the Jesuits before their expulsion, to the public. That of San Isidoro contained 34,000 volumes in 1785. The time had passed, when the restriction placed on the publication of books made it more difficult to have them printed than to write them, for now the authors had only to obtain permission from the Council, the presidents of the audiences or the corregidors of the kingdom. By the royal decree of April 20, 1773, the jurisdiction of the Inquisition was limited to books dealing solely with religious or sacred questions. The royal decree of December 19, 1761, charged the appraisers of books to notify the librarians of all books that were placed on sale so that all the works that were published might find their way into the libraries. Laics were allowed to establish printing presses, according to the decree

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 394.

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Charles il - con ised the importance of books in sorranding of it of the contract of the contract in the contract of the contra the libraries, relonis to the Joseph Person and Linn, That are The I there confirmed a for the to the mblic. in 1785. The time and concert, when the restriction libert on the entrice ion of cools record it note citical to here them win content our telegraphy of the authors had only o obtain particion row to Council, the president of he avdiances of terminal fire linear. Type is rotal degree of A ril :0, 1772, th jurishic ice of a Tropist ton was limited to look, dualing moleky with religions on onesites. The round secret of December 12, 17:1, that du the supraisors of tooks to notify the Liberians of all buoks thet ware clear on sale as angle ell the opics for a least listed of time "but against the lister which which allo ad to establish mintin plantes, sourcit, to the weare.

^{1. 0. 5 6., 70. 71, 4. 544.}

of May 16, 1776; but corporations and privileged persons were forbidden to do so. Medical works were not allowed to be printed without the approval of the president of the Protomedicato; and the maps of the frontiers were subject to the revision of the royal academy of history. On November 14, 1762, all taxes on books were abolished, excepting that on books of general use for instruction, which were subject to the tax of the Council. The royal decrees of 1764 and 1768 made the copyright of the author heredetary if not held in mortmain. The decree of June 8, 1769, forbade the printing or introduction of any bulls, briefs, or other documents from the court of Rome. Prelates and other members of the clergy could grant permission only to print books of religion or sanctity. Books could be introduced from one province into another, but not from foreign countries into Spain without the license of the Council. The printing of Church literature was regulated by royal decrees of May 1 and June 28, 1775, and on November 29 of the same year a decree was issued declaring that the official censor would hear the author of any book and pass upon it after having done so. According to the decree of January 1, 1785, no book could be sold before one copy had been placed in the royal library and one in the Reales Estudios de Madrid. In 1787 the royal company of printers and bookbinders was given the right to print all books on ecclesiastical matters and to reprint, without an ecclesiastical privilege, however, all those books which would be beneficial to the

of 's; 1776; tw co ora ions and piviled tersons te e forbidges to do so. Tedical torks the substalled to be rinted signo: the approved of the protocologic Protomedicato ; and the hears of the fron leve were anhiers to the revision of the round sections of history. On Ferminer 1:, 1769, til træs or hooks here abolision, esus, in the on looks of one at use for indirection, which were subjected the tex of the 'o seil. The coyel doct es of 1764 and 1768 made the cupyrights of the entirer harming if not noid in mor mein. The decree of Jun 8, 1757, "ornede the prim ins or introduction of any bulls, brists, or other decomposes from the court of form. Prelites as a print of the clark could grent per it. to only to print book of religion or sanctity. Fooks unla be in some a from one covings into ero her, but not from oral a countries in o Fair airou thu licens of the Council. The minties of Church M. Disting will regulated by coyel doubers of Hay 1 and June MC, 1772, and in November 22 of the pune i are a degree was insued dealy ins the of icial compart will herr he sught of any hook on ווא מונים מונים לי היועות ממתף אם. "מנטר זון גם אוף היעים or Junus, 1, 1715, no book and one sold on the outeop has been the distribution of the local distribution of the leader of the design o Marid. In 17 7 the dyal company of winter, and bookfull actualize to the of the oning of the in service and whethis anteern and 'o requint, dimout un occlecioatical rivilego, however, all dose mooks which works a hegueficial often

commerce of the nation and to that of the company. The tribunal of the Inquisition was charged with the duty of drawing up prohibitive and expurgatory indices of books, but the royal decree and decree of the Council issued on the 7th and 21st of June, 1767, respectively, forbade the publication of all books injurious to the morals and customs of the people and those which were seditious or injurious to the powers of the king or any other ruling princes. Two decrees of the Council issued on June 14 and 16, 1768, declared that the Holy Office should first hear the Catholic authors of a book before condemning it. The passages which were offensive to religion or perverted the Christian morals were to be determined and expurgated so that a book was not to be prohibited entirely because of a few harmful passages as had heretofore been the custom. All edicts of the Holy Office were subject to the approval of the king. Besides the encouragement of the publication of books, which Charles III lent to authors and publishers, he promoted the publication of periodicals and this class of literature contributed much toward the extension of learning during this reign. The same system of censureship was decreed as that exercised over the publication of books.

The influence of the economic societies was not confined to ameliorations in the industrial system of Spain, but also served to improve, to a large extent, the educational conditions. It was due to the efforts of the members of the Vasconada Society that the seminary of Vergara was established, thus giving the youth of the nobility an opportunity to receive

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their education in Spain instead of having to go abroad. The Basque Society was the model for all similar institutions and Campomanes persuaded other provinces to follow in the same footsteps. At the meetings of these societies papers and various topics, touching on the welfare of the country, were discussed and nearly all the most learned and progressive men of those times contributed in this way. Prizes were distributed annually for essays which dealt with the problems of the industrial conditions, and everybody tried to present plans which would tend toward the betterment of popular education. One of the principal projects was the founding of patriotic schools for poor children, where they might be taught in all branches conforming to their station in life and especially the management of machines. The granting of a doctor's degree at the University of Alcala de Henares to Dona Maria Isidora Quintana Guzman y la Cerda, daughter of the Count of Onate, was the motive for the creation of the Sociecad de Damas for ladies. This institution had been approved by the king and was really a branch of the patriotic men's societies. Its members were mostly of the nobility and the Infantas also joined in the good work. Charles III believed in the education of women and it was only through his intercession that they were allowed to participate in the intellectual progress which manifested itself in the kingdom during this reign. The

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 407. 2. Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 411.

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Junta de Damas which began with fourteen women of the nobility soon increased its numbers rapidly, for membership was eagerly sought. This new society worked zealously for the promotion of learning, the foundation of schools and other matters which could be improved by their influence or work. Women were no longer barred from the advantages of higher learning and they were given degrees and honors which had previously been reserved for men. Florida Blanca in his statement made in 1788, said that there were more than sixty patriotic societies most of which were endeavoring to aid, educate and dawaken a desire for work among the poorer classes; they encouraged the arts, agriculture and handicrafts, and they had established drafting schools, which were of great importance for the progress of the arts and sciences. Besides giving academic degrees to women, Charles III allowed them to try teachers' examinations, and if successful gave them certificates for teaching. Coxe says that the institution of these societies was one of the most profitable and one of the happiest conceptions which occurred to the eminent men of Charles' reign and a Spanish author in speaking of the same subject says that the intellectual life of the Spanish nation during the reign of Charles III was regenerated, progressive and truly glorious.2

As Charles III was a man of intense religious and moral conviction, it was only natural that the Church should be

^{1.} F. B. Statement.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 412.

June de la centre rich tentre de la compa of the routists soon in ased i frink is reidly, for most hit was surerly or . The furnity of in Therce or work. longe were from be never trees of hi her learning and her were given degrees and noners with had previously been reserved or mon. Pluring lands in his statement rest in 1768. lo teon establish sidelyton state with the second tend bigs with were and evering to gir, due te an alem a dasi for work more the pourer classes; they recurred the arts, ent culture and handlers. . and ther has established drafting secols, which were not transfer to the contract of the arts and clands. Etaides rivin academic markes to wowen, Chubles II gilewed has been beautiful, and is successful ove them certificates for teaching. Cons and the second of the receipt and the second of the second ca rufitalles a ne of the appinet concurions its ocourred of a line to be of Charles' rein and a benit onther is sealther of he case subject say that the ptullected life of he spenish as too during the rein of Cherles III win recently of the view of truly glorious.

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given great privileges with regard to the spiritual life of his subjects. Though both Charles and his ministers had adepted the unswerving policy of making the Church subject to all the civil laws of the kingdon there were very few decrees issued which affected the religious rights and customs of the Spanish Church. He did, however, prohibit all those customs which were contrary to a true religious sentiment, the most notable case being the suppression of the Auto sacramental, a sort of passion play, around which had grown up sacreligious abuses. This occurred in 1765 and in 1760 a decree had forbidden the practice of various abuses which accompanied the processions of the Holy Week. By a decree of 1774, Charles forbade the beating of tambourines in the processions of the Sacrament of San Justo; in 1780 dances were prohibited in religious processions; in 1787 all noises and disturbances during the nights of San Juan and San Pedro were forbidden. When the Cortes was assembled in 1760, Charles III asked that body to defend with all their power the mystery of the Immeaulate Conception and to declare the Virgin the patron of the In 1771 Charles established the royal order of Charles III and exacted from its members the oath "to live and die for our sacred, catholic, apostolic religion."2 this order had on its face an image of the Holy Virgin and the Junta of the Immaculate Conception was united with this order

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 444.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 443.

given grating of the section of the his subjects. Though to b Charles end his misters but adepted the unswarving which of raving the druce, runict to all the civil laws of the circulon there erry yer for decreasing sued which affected the rollingers rights und constons of the Seartsh Church. We did, however, product all those customs thick were contragt to a true religious sentiment, the most notable care being the surregaion of the Auto sacramenter, a sort of passion day, eround which had group up secrelations aiusas. This occurred in 1765 and in 1760 s decree had forlighen he ractice of various abus a which occupanies the processions of the Holy Wek. By a decree of 1774, Charles forbude the centing of tarbourines in the procursions of the Sacranent of Sen Justo : in 1760 dences were prohibited in religious procession : in 1787 all noises and disturbences during the mines of Ran Juan and Ran Pedro wer orbidden. Then the cortes you as embled in 1760, Charles III an ed that how to defend with all their nower the mister; of de Imaculate Conception and to Jeclare de Vi de ter maron of de nation. It 1771 Charles established to royal order of Calales III and ar of a from its member a the oath " o live and die for our sucred, unthelic, apostolic religion." The badge of this order had on the face an image of the Roll Virgin and the Junta of the Imagualate Conception and anited with this arder

^{1.} D. v C., Vol. VI, p. 444. 2. Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 443.

on March 21, 1779. In the "Instruccion" given to the Junta of State in 1788, Charles makes it the first duty of that body to protect the Catholic faith and the promotion of good customs and the second article requires obedience to the Holy See in all spiritual matters; for though the king was not disposed to allow the Church to infringe upon his pregogative, he was unquestionably an orthodox Christian both in private life and in his attitude as a sovereign.

Florida Blanca showed himself to be a man of very advanced and enlightened ideas in the dispensing of charities. He says that instead of encouraging professional mendicity, he established a regular system of ascertaining which of the poor were deserving and which were simply professional beggars. Regular standing committees were appointed to distribute the money granted by the king for charitable purposes or collected from generous individuals. A general junta was appointed to supervise this work and special donations were made by the king to unfortunate individuals such as officers wives and orphans, or those of magistrates, who were too modest to make known their want: Schools and places of refuge were established for poor and abandoned girls and there were also opportunities given to boys to learn a trade for which they seemed particularly fitted. Loan banks were established for poor women so that they might buy material for their work. Florida Blanca

^{1.} Gobierno, p. 107.

^{2.} F. B.'s Statement.

on the class of the "Instruction" given to the Junta of thate in 1788, Charles makes it the the the outplot of that body to project the Carnolic faith and the projection of cod custome and the second of tole manifes obtained to the Moly See in all spirituals a sers; for though the king was not discosed to ablow the Charles and the first on the conductionably of the conduction of the projective, he managestionably on or hocos. Christian total in private life and in his stitute of a sourceion.

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^{1.} Gobierno, I. 107.

also speaks of the evil of unorganized charity in the following words: "Sire, there are such great benefits derived by means of the hospitals and the committees that I cannot understand how sensible persons misjudge them. He who is charitable through these channels is conscious that his charity is not limited to purely personal compassion for an individual of some kind or for his situation. He then gives necessarily for the love of Christ, thus raising a moral virtue to the sphere of those which are truly Christian." Young girls were given doweries by means of a loan bank established for that purpose and poor houses were established for nearly every large town. Florida Blanca gives great credit to the clergy for these works and says that the bishops and other prelates submitted with good grace to the deduction of one third from their revenue to be applied toward pensioning of persons cultivating the sciences and letters.

The cause of charity, like that of education, had many able supporters during this reign and one of the most ardent seems to have been the king's minister himself. His views on the right methods of applying charity are worthy of even the most advanced writers of these times and are really remarkable for their breadth and enlightenment.

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also sorks o the evil of the erive arity in he following yours: "Bire, there are nuch men reprise the lyed by neers of te hospitals and the count ter that I came understand how sendials person rising a tead. To no in configure ble throw h trese counts is concious that his chart'y is not listed to purely pres med compassion for a insistingle o sure 'in or for his situation. H then dives necessivily to the love of dirint, thus raising a noral virtue to the sphere of the witches rul Christian." Your irls wite given doweries up posts, of a loan bank established for that purese and poor house se artifiched for nourly every lrge ton. Plorid later iver cost to the clerky for these works and lars that the birhops and other prelates their revenue to be a mit d toward censioning of wrist culttivation the science of let are.

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CHAPTER IX.

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THE JESUITS AND THE INQUISITION.

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The most frequent accusation made against the Jesuits so as to justify their expulsion from Spain was that they had taken an important part in the risings of Madrid in March, i766. It is, therefore, quite important that an account of their expulsion should begin prior to or with that period.

In order to bring about the reforms contemplated by Charles III his ministers thought it necessary to begin by changing the manner of dress affected by the Spaniard. usually consisted of an immense hat, which was worn in such a way as to conceal the face of its wearer; and with this he generally wore a very long cloak which likewise served to conceal the form and the features. This mode of dress made it hard for the police to detect assassins or robbers and to remedy this evil Charles III issued a decree forbidding the wearing of large hats of long cloaks. The carrying out of this decree aroused the fury of the mob and it was directed solely against the minister of the interior, Squilacci, not only because of the reforms, but also because of his foreign birth. The tailors, who were sent through Madrid to cut the coats to a proper length increased the already violent discontent and on Palm Sunday, March 23, 1766, the mob, composed of the lower

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The most frame secuse ion rade sating the Just with so as to justiff though all the from Mills in that Toly had taker un i o . . Tr. ir ir rate i crid in 'ura', ivo. It is, increfors, quite innot sub. In a su eccount of their conviction another negler prior to of with the period. In beder to helper elast the softens contemplated by Charles III is anited about I recensus to be in by chan ing the man I of direct the the the Spenish. I usually consisted of an independ of ich us on in the THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE USE grantell and was long close which liberta to the Compared in this section of the sect hadd for the police to detach was ening or robbers as to remedy this evil Charles III issued a deute for lating he esting -on sint of the control of the control of the soul to crie distribution of the control of the crief to grant of the crief and not be initiated of the Instruct, Amiliard, not out fiecourt of the select of the court of the foreign little. The faller, is more ment through wherid to cut the wester to a projur langin increased the elected viscoulant out

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classes, gathered in front of the royal palace, crying: "Long live the king!" and "Death to Squilacci!" All the street lanterns which had been introduced a little earlier were destroyed and the house of the Italian minister was sacked. The king agreed to withdraw the decree, but the people also demanded the banishment of Squilacci and the abolition of monopolies in the necessaries of life. The king granted these demands and also amnesty to the people, but the flight of Charles and his gfamily to Aranjuez, accompanied by Squilacci, caused new tumbles to break out. This finally compelled the king to send his minister of the interior to Italy and Aranda was made president of Castile, while Miguel Musquiez was made minister of finances.

For all these disturbances, which can be traced to various innovations instituted by Charles III and his ministers, theoreligious orders were blamed and especially the Jesuits. The spirit of enlightenment, which had come from France, and had been imbibed by the ministers appointed by Charles, found i its most ardent opponents among the members of this society, who tried in every way to oppose the spreading of the doctrines of the French encyclopaedists and free thinkers. Wall, Grimaldi, Squilacci, the Duke of Alba, Roda and other influential men had tried to persuade the king to take steps against the Jesuits, as had been done by Pombal in Portugal in 1759, and by Choiseul in France in 1764; but Charles seemed reluctant to attack so powerful an arm of the Church as the Society

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Jesuits and it was not until after the riots in Madrid that he appointed a Junta to consider the suppression of the society. The decision reached by the Junta culminated in the expulsion of the Jesuits on April 2, 1767. The The execution of these decree was accomplished with the greatest secrecy and it was arranged so that it should be proclaimed simultaneously in all the provinces of the empire and that it should be executed with the utmost dispatch. From 4000 to 5000 Jesuits were transported to the various ports and were then shipped to the papal dominions. The hardships endured by these exiles was certainly disproportionate to their offences and cast a shadow over what was proclaimed to be an act of great enlightenment.

March 1766, have generally been considered to be the original cause of the expulsion of the Jesuits, it is quite apparent upon a more careful study of the subject that they were only incidents in the movement against the Jesuits and that the ministers of Spain and even Charles III himself really considered the above named disturbances only as fortunate pretexts to carry out their general policy of enlightenment. The death of Elizabeth Farnese, the Queen-mother, which occurred in 1766, is another, incident which brought the anti-Jesuit movement nearer its goal, for it was well known that the respect and filial devotion which Charles bore his mother prevented him from taking any steps against the society which enjoyed her protection; bhough Tanucci had unquestionably inspired him

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The decision randed to the Junic collains of in the expection of the Jesuits on Amil 2, 1767. The The exception of this decree was recomplished the degree of the exception of the arranged so are a short or reclaimed indispensable in all arranged so are a short or reclaimed indispensable in all view provinces as a movine and that is a smaller than the arrange to the various parts and were then shipped to the various parts and were then shipped to the various parts and were then shipped to the cent independent of the continuous of the cent independent of the collaboration of the cent of enemals and the cover that was provided to the collaboration of the cent of enemals and the cover that was provided to the cent of the cent of enemals and the cover that was provided to the cent of the cent of enemals and the cover that was provided to the cent of the cent of

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March 1766, have generally been constanted to be to criminal cases of the expulsion of the Joseffect has the interpretation of the singlest has the the the minimum dense in the movement against the Jesuith and the the minimum of Sain and even Otherles III himself resily continued to the above tend disturbances orly as for mark the test to continue on their control polity or cultiputament. The dest of this and he control is the Queen content to the control in 1766, as another integral to the first another the goal, for the melt move the control of the filter devolves the theorem and the filter devolves the control of the first seal of the first and the control of the filter that the said of the filter than the

with an unfriendly spirit against the followers of Loyola.

In order to appreciate the influence exercised over the king as against the Jesuits by using the Madrid riots as arguments, it is necessary that we examine the validity of the charge implicating the Society in the rising.

The hatred of the foreigners, who predominated in the king's council, and the reforms instituted by them were unquestionably the chief sources of irritation. This is evidenced by the pamphlets and doggerel verse circulated at that time. Nothing in them suggests that the Jesuits had anything to do with the movement, but all the venom of low satire and wit seems to be directed against the despised foreigners. The nuntio wrote to the cardinal Torregiani on April 2, 1766, saying that the hatred of the foreigners was the cause of the disturbance and expressing fear because of a belief, which was encouraged, that the clergy was connected . with the troubles and that some particular religious order might be blamed for them. In a letter written by Aranda to Roda on April 9, 1766, the writer says that after a sectet investogation he had come to the conclusion that the moving spirit of the riot was the presence of Squilacci. It was Tanucci who implicated the Jesuits, though at first he thought that the rising was fomented by the lowest class of friars and that the order against long cloaks and slouch hats was the primary

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^{1.} D. y C., Vol. 111, p.10.

with an unfriendly spirit reminet the follows of Loyol.

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^{1.} D. W. C., Vol. III, P.10.

cause. In a letter to Losada he says that the riots resulted from suggestions made by some friars and that he did not hope for tranquility of the people until the various orders had been driven out of the country. He also advised the most stringent measures against the inhabitants of Madrid and on June 10, 1766, he wrote to Losada that he was persuaded that the clergy were the secret authors of sedition. Shortly afterward in a letter to Azara, the Tuscan free-thinker, he said : "The Jesuits are everythere the same. They are seditious, enemies of all rulers and of nations, and public thieves. I do not know why they wait in destroying the college of Loyola." In the same year he wrote to Losada as follows: "The freeing of the country from the Jesuits should be considered carefully, but when this is once resolved, it should be carried out with precision and at a single instant throughout the kingdom."3 On December 9, Tanucci wrote to Losada,: "My desire is that the Jesuits should leave Madrid before the king enters, that is, as soon as they are expelled from Spain."4 The above extracts show the uncompromising attitude of Tanucci and upon considering the immense influence exercised by him over Charles it can hardly be denied that the primary motive for the expulsion of the Jesuits sprang from the mind of the political tutor of the king and that the riots of March 23,

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. III, p. 13.

Ibid, Vol. III, p. 14.

Ibid, Vol. III, p. 15. Ibid, Vol. III, p. 16. 3.

cause. In a letter to Lorent he says that the rio a cahis on fact; one crais; cone or again contrabulation but had bee - continue of the contract of duris and heep driven out of the convert. He wise davised birost to stautides in the dealers somewhere the winds, from all and on June 10, 1745, he was to Louise that we was terminded "It will clearly the subject of authorized and the state of the state arterials in a latter to Andre, the should then their to be Jaid : "In J caits are everywhere the same. I'm! sat saditions, enough a fill relate and or inclose, and a valid thrower. -you be sent to set out on sub at time and who would tom ob I of ": and lot a sheet of a vit of the wit of from in. of the could find the Capair should be considered cartail, he will all is once .eaciloo, i . howis no caralso and with project elemin at a mis appropriate out through te Minador." On December 8, Landock Whate to Losson,: "Ty desire is find the Jeruits should have fadril hotare the sint entire, that is, we coun so they are appealed from Soula."" The above an every show the appendistry utilitians of Tarauci and prop considering the included including a recipient or big ovices (residued) the bring is local year to full to you for the entition of the devotes through from the mind of the olitical and at all the city of the rule of the collection

^{1. 0. 7 0.,} Val. 111, p. 15.

E. Ibic, Vol. III, p. 1.

^{5.} Ibin, '11. [0, p. 1.. 4. Ibin, '0]. II., . 16.

1766, were only opportune events which offered the reforming ministers of Charles the chance they had been looking for to bring about the downfall of the hated society. Danvila says: "The correspondence of Tanucci with the ministers of the king of Spain in 1766 was the mirror from whence was reflected everything that was said or done in Madrid against the Jesuits and there can be no doubt that the expulsion and the manner in which it was carried out sprang from the mind of the free-thinker, who, during the period of a quarter of a century, had given Charles III his political education."

By a decree issued April 22, 1766, Aranda was commanded to make secret inquiry as to-leaders of the riots and as to the publishers of the satires and pasquinedes against the members of the Council. He was also to find means by which he could prevent future risings and was to punish the leaders. But the satires and pamphlets continued to be circulated and Ensenada, who had been known as a friend of the Jesuits, the hishop of Cuenca and others were arrested. According to Lafuente there was no ground for believing that Ensenada had in an way been connected with the revolt, though it was said that 'vivats' were uttered for him on one or two occasions during the rioting. His only fault had been his friendship for the Society of Loyola, but Tenucci said that he had always been in old intrigues and among other things had tried

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. III,,p. 16.

1766, were only or define even a which offered the reforming with ministers of Cherles the chance they had been looking to the hours about the location of sales; . The correspondence of salectivity the ministers of the ing of figure in 1766 was the mirror from themes we set flected everything that was said or good in Medria spine; the Jesuits and had can be no down to majorite and had can be no down to represent the mirror the mirror the mirror the tree-times, who, turns the period of querte of a century, had vive Christel Nucleus of a century.

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^{1. 1. 50. (01. 111,, 1. 16.}

to have Perdinand VI establish a syste of government similar to that in England. None of the individuals who had been arrested were convicted of any crime, though inquisitorial methods of procedure were used against them. The only proof of any connection whatsoever with the revolt was furnished by one of the members of the persecuted Society. In September, 1766, Francisco Xavier, provincial of the Company, wrote to one of the ministers of the king, that a few of his subordinates had been concerned in some of the troubles, against the express wishes of their superior, but the offenders had been deprived of their office and otherwise severely punished. king wrote back that he had the utmost confidence in the provincial and that the acts of a few of his subordinates would be treated as those of individuals only and that the Company would not be blamed for it. This instance and the fact that a few Jesuits tried to calm the disturbed masses by reasoning with them were the only indications of any connection whatsoever with the riots on the part of the Society of Jesus. The appearance of the Jesuit brothers caused shouts of "Long live the Jesuits, " etc., to be uttered and that naturally helped to advertise their presence. The various decrees issued after March, 1766, show the tendency of the king and his ministers to fix, if possible, the responsibility upon the clergy. the pamphlets and pasquinades issued were believed to have been

^{1.} D. y.C., Vol. III, p. 23.

to her working to the calling of the control of o that i Wellin. For of tellider how or being isino integral igno f , et a com to be but in each territoria notions of proceedings and emission includes on the another of any connection white aven in the covert was frontable to ent of the compare of he out would Skuings. It far commer, 1765, Proprietad Trylon, movement of the Company, who a to - Little within the will be sent a ten kin a to one of the worldmatter but been completed in now of the tableto, subtruct the express without of their autevier, be the unitarity here deprived of their office and otherwise account unitard. The -organity at a symphical organization and the first and the first problem. bluon remaniportus sid to with a to stop on test hom leionir the trace of their me whom almost that to sport as backard of would not be bluned for it. I'de igstance who the free that By few Jesuite Tied to calmy he istures ourses, or restoular - ordinar multiplication to a scribbiling rules but again that die ever with the sists on the part of the Rociety of Josus. ¹ To street and a state of the T. T. author of Tone bouled the thin terit on bound in on ol, use " estimat, and out to advertice built present. In the total alitarba of they, item, the tim tenter; of the king and his miristory ill . if reachile, -, requestibility are closed. All of The state of a writed a new bound; the control of t

^{1.} A. S.C., VAL. Off, p. 180.

printed by the clergy and in April 1766 all such publications were prohibited under pain of the severest penalties. Priests or any members of the clergy without any occupation were told to leave the court and return to their churches or dioceses. In September of the same year a decree was issued prohibiting clergy from speaking against any royal personages or members of the king's councils. All investigations were made with a view to implicating the clergy and especially the Jesuits.

A council, called Consejo extraordinario, was appointed with the duties of investigating the riots of Madrid and preparing for the expulsion of the Jesuits. 2 Its methods of procedure were inquisitorial; both its members and the witnesses swore absolute secrecy in all matters and did not even allow the accused to have a hearing. Aranda was made president of this council which had thirteen members and was divided into two chambers, that of Justice and that of Conscience. In order to occupy this judicial body various accusations were circulated against the Jesuits. It was said that satires and pasquinades were printed by the Society's press and others declared that they had seen the Jesuits urging on the mob and had seen P.Isidro Lopez calling for Ensenada to replace Squilacci. It was also declared that Jesuits had encouraged riots with offers of money and that they had held meetings for planning the assassination of the king. These absurd lies and the most convincing proof of the consciousness

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. III, p. 25.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. III, p. 36.

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[.] Ibid, Well, 111, 2. 58.

felt by the government of the weakness of its case.

On January 29, 1767, the Extraordinary Council sent a proposal of expulsion of the Jesuits to the king, this document being divided into two parts. The first deals with the legal consideration and justice of such a step and the second suggested the manner and conditions of expulsion. Among other terms it was provided that regulars of the Company should receive one hundred dollars and lay-brothers ninety dollars annually; while the novices were allowed to choose between remaining in Spain or going with their superiors. On February 27, Charles gave warrant to Aranda to carry outt the recommendation of the Council, leaving date and other details to his discretion. The only co-operators chosen by Aranda were Monino, Campomanes and Roda. The date fixed by these for the carrying out of the decree was April 2 and the plans were so secretly and carefully laid that no one excepting the four ministers, Tanucci, and, of course, the king knew of the impending blow to be struck at the papacy.

On March 30th Charles sent a short letter to the Pope declaring his intention to expel the Jesuits from his dominions. He also sent one to Tanucci at the same time, but the effect of the two letters was not the same on the two recipients. The Pope sent Charles a letter of earnest and sorrowful appeal asking him to reconsider the step which he had taken.²

^{1.} D. v C.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. VI, p. 57.

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T. Till, Vel. vi, t. cv.

Charles' answer was respectful and dignified but he remained firm in his decision, declaring that the expulsion was a providential act and that no monasteries or orders would be permitted to exist in this kingdom which did not remodel their constitutions. He also said that no religious order was necessary for the welfare of the Church, and that he had acted solely for the benefit of his dominions. When Tanucci heard of the decree, he wrote to Campomanes that the prosperity of Spain was assured and that she would soon rival England and France. He calls Aranda the Hercules who had performed a super-human task. It is necessary to read the letters of Tanucci to comprehend the great satisfaction he felt when he received the letters from the king and his ministers. On April 8, he wrote to Bollari that he had congratulated his friend D. Manuel upon the expulsion of the Jesuits toward which end he had been working so hard. 2 On April 21, Tanucci wrote a letter to Charles, asking him to suggest the expulsion of the Jesuits to the young king of Maples. He declared that Jesuits were hated in all Catholic countries of the world.

The Extraordinary Councils issued a report on April 30, declaring that the part taken by the Jesuits in Madrid was not the only charge against them. It was their spirit of fanaticism and sedition, their false doctrines and their intolerable pride which had characterized the body. This pride

^{1.}D. y C., Vol. III, p. 45.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. III, p. 48.

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^{2.} Jule, Val. 171, c. 46.

harmed the nation and also its prosperity; but contributed to the aggrandizement of the pretensions of Rome toward universal dominion, which can be seen in the partiality of cardinal Torregiani to sustain the power of the Company as against the king's.

In refusing to allow the expelled Jesuits to land in the Papal States, the Pope thought that he would compel Charles to take them back; but the Spanish king had made up his mind to bring about the extinction of the order and after having rid Spain of the curse, as he called it, he turned his attention to the Sicilies. On June 9, 1767, he wrote to Tanucci that he felt uneasy because of the presence of the Jesuits in Naples and he asked the minister to aid his son in accomplishing their expulsion. In the same letter he said:

"I know that they (the Jesuits) are capable of anything and no one knows better than I do, having had experience. I grow more contented each day for having expelled them and see more and more how necessary it was."

The causes for the expulsion assigned by Charles

III or rather by his ministers were couched in generalities

and the king himself declared he would keep the charges as one

of the secrets of his heart. Carayon says that the only

accusations against the Jesuits can be summed up in these words:

The Spanish Jesuits have been accused of a multitude of wicked

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. III, p. 58.

^{2.} Ibid, Vol. III, p. 67.

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^{1.} D. v. P. 101, r. 23

acts and crimes." The provision made against any statements made by the Jesuits on the subject of their expulsion was an indication of fear of scrutiny which was felt by the Spanish king. The charge that the Jesuits had questioned the legitimacy of Charles' birth seems to have been invented solely to further the interests of the anti-Jesuitical party and was so absurd that it hardly could have influenced the king in any way. A Spanish author says: "Elizabeth of Farnese has been accused by history of having driven Spain into various ruinous enterprises to advance the interests of her sons; but no one has ever been so bold as to say that she stained her royal couch with the stigma of adultery; and perhaps one of the reasons which aided in the firm establishment of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain was the honorable dignity of the royal consorts of Philip V, Ferdinand VI and Charles III."2

Swayed by the principles of advanced thought which caused Charles to decree the expulsion he intrigued, plotted and planned until he had achieved the total extinction of the Society.

In concluding it might be well to repeat that the expulsion of the Jesuits was not due to their alleged activity in the riots of Madrid, or to their absurd slander against the king's birth or any other trumped-up charge of the encyclo-

^{1.} Carayon, p. 40.

^{2.} D. y C., Vol. III, p. 82.

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paedists; but rather to the necessity of the abolition of an institution which was against all the principles on which the system of enlightened absolutism was based.

Although Charles III was an intensely religious and pious man, it was entirely in conformity with his political principles to limit the power of the clergy, the Church and the Papacy, as much as possible. By means of the Jesuits, the Inquisition, its nuntions and the numerous papal bulls published prior to this reign many of the privileges and rights of the crown had, to a large extent, been absorbed by the Church, especially those pertaining to the judicial department. It was against these evils that the enlightened ministers of Charles III fought most zealously and they succeeded in curbing the power of Rome in such a way as to leave the supremacy of the crown unquestioned.

teristics and its omnipotence had been checked during the reign of Ferdinand VI, when the king interfered in the trial of Feijoo. When in 1760 the Holy See forbade the publication of the work of Doctor Mesenghi, the tribunal of the Inquisition wanted to publish the brief condemning it; but D. Ricardo Wall ordered its publication to be suspended. A pragmatic of January 18, 1762, commanded that no papal bull, brief or letter should be published before being submitted to the king

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 83.

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for examination. It was also decreed that all briefs or letters sent to individuals from Rome should first be passed upon by the Council, so as to determine whether or not the terms of the Concordat were in any way infringed upon, whether the rights of the crown were prejudiced or whether the good customs or the quiet of the country was in any way endangered. All condemnations of books were made subject to royal revision. The indictments, made by the Inguisition against Aranda, Florida Blanca, Campomanes, Roda and the bishops who had been members of the Council which considered the expulsion of the Jesuits, declaring them to be the supporters of the modern philosophy and enemies of the Church, were suspended by the The trial of Olavide, the superintendent of the Sierra Morena colonies, was the last notable attempt on the part of the Inquisition to assert its terrible prerogative of earlier times, and in that case Charles allowed the victim to escape to France after a comparatively light sentence had been In 1770 a decree was issued confining the jurisdiction of the Inquisition to cases of apostasy and heresy, without the right of placing the king's subjects in prison before having heard them. A royal decree of June 16, 1768, forbade the condemnation of a book without previously having heard its Danvila concludes by saying: "All these acts go to author. show that Charles III preferred to limit the jurisdiction of

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 84.

^{2.} Ibid.

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the Holy Office, to softer its harshness and rigors, and to convert its ancient omnipotence into laudible flexibility, rather than decree the suppression of the tribunal, which, as the historian Lafuente recognized, would have clashed with many of the interests, occupations and traditional customs of a large part of the clergy and a large part of thehpeople."

1. D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 86.

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^{1. 2. 0.,} Vol. 71, p. Bm.

CHAPTER IX.

PERSONAL CHARACTER OF CHARLES III.

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE

his good nature, his honesty, virtue and his tenacity or stubbornness, as his critics called it. His paternal rule while king of Naples had so endeared him to his Italian subjects that they considered it to be a national calamity when he left. His Spanish subjects became equally attached to their king and he made it his constant aim to procure their prosperity and to increase the glory of the nation. It is true that he made mistakes, especially in foreign politics, during his long reign; but they were not due to any selfish desire for glory, but rather to reconquer territory which he thought rightfully belonged to his crown and were a menace to the peace of his kingdom while in the hands of foreigners.

When Charles came to the Spanish throne, he was nearly forty-four years old and, according to his ambassador in Paris, he was a little more that five feet two inches in height, well built, very robust, tanned by the weather and had a large aquiline nose. His large nose was said to have made a rather bad impression at first, but that was succeeded by a feeling

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 5.

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which was quite the reverse upon further acquaintance. He was exceedingly cleanly and dressed so modestly that it was hard to tell who, in a royal assembly, was the king. Charles was a man of scrupulously regular habits and was so attached to his mode of life that anything that interfered with it would upset him. His love and affection for his family was constant and one of his finest traits. His matrimonial life was exemplary and exceedingly happy. His virtue was famous and was the subject of considerable commedt of the part of contemporary writers, for continence among kings was rare. Charles had thirteen children by his wife Haria Amalia of Saxony and his interest and love for these was second to that he bore his subjects. Whe king's refusal to marry again was said to have been due to his love for his first wife and his fear of creating difficulties in his succession.

Charles' experience in Naples had made him unusually fit for the tasks of a ruler and his choice of ministers is the best proof of his administrative ability. His hatred of changes of any kind made him reluctant to discharge a minister once in office and this was unquestionably a great source of good, for it gave the enlightened official an opportunity to work out his reforms. The regard which Charles III felt for justice in most matters is shown by his reluctance to ask for favors for his personal friends and Muriel gives an instance where he

^{1.} D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 11.

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^{1. 2.5 0., 101. 01, 5. 14.}

expresses great joy when a minister announces the appointment of one of his proteges to a position which the king had not cared to ask for, fearing lest he should influence his ministers in their choice. The paternal rule which Charles exercised over his subjects is best illustrated by the degrees he issued and by his attitude at the time of the Madrid riots. He said at that time that his subjects were like children who cried while being washed. The purity of his own life caused him to pass many laws regulating family relations and especially those between parents and children. In order to get a good idea of his character it is best to consider the opinions of the different historians of this reign and especially of the foreigners among these. Danvila says: "It would be difficult to find among the kings of that epoch, one who lived and reigned with more frugality and modesty and who lived more apart from the temptations of the world and the danger which courtly vanities and flatteries offer." A French author declares that Charles III was "simple in his manners, exemplary in the regularity of his private life and also as a prince, scrupulously honest in his relations as a monarch, but until his death he paid a tribute, both by his acts and by his words, to superstition."3 At another point this same author says: "Under Charles, Euterpe and Terpsichore had lost their scep-

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 3.

D. y C., Vol. VI, p. 10.

^{3.} Bourg., Vol. II, p. 14.

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tre, Being more simple and more uniform in his tastes and indifferent to profane pleasures, he had banished then from his surroundings and contented himself with the encouragement of the silent arts as well as the sciences. A stranger to love, and although good, he was almost insensible to friendship during the thirty years of his reign, with the possible exceptions of that with the Marquis of Squilacci, which came very near proving costly, and that with the Italian valet de chambre, Pusi, who was only influential to a limited degree. He did not have a single favorite, and protected by his devotion against the seduction of court life, he spent twenty-nine years of his life without a wife or a mistress, a unique instance, perhaps, in the history of kings. Libertinism had to disguise itself in order to approach the throne unpunished, and there was never a less gallant court than that of Charles III! Coxe thought that Charles had "great capacity, a prodigious memory and was a graceful conversationalist, speaking Spanish, Italian, and French with great fluency." He also says that he was unruffled under the most trying circumstances and never unduly elated over success. He was devoted to religion but never subservient to his confessor or to Rome. The English traveller, Townsend, describes Charles III as follows: "The reigning monarch, Charles III, has never been considered as a man of more than common abilities, but all who know him admire

^{1.} Bourg., Vol. I, p. 262.

- i de a tra la la contra de la la contra de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del la c all owner your house, was as premients multiple of concents. -To beging thooms and the Alice Alement has present and infortross a envol of annual to the action to the to the to love. and plantage of deliminate transfer any air , too migoriale big - hour difference and the content at the content of the Tinge of book like the Leaguis of Manifests, while team to -comp on follow prifect outsails all but spinos arisen uses are, Pool, who we only inflatential to a limit of an are der, fort, are minimal bard to simple fraction, and producted by his merician empired the secucition of crack life, he expent twenty-mind process of has life without a viluar as - interest, a solique justmone, underso, by his winterpoli, saging to grow in sort of another itself in order to approach the introductions, and that "Till selfman' to rest near topos treating and a seven age To the to the the market the court of the court that the court that the court the court the court that the cour margin of the second control of the second of the control of the c I with a word for the greet Mushage." He wise was a with Time and beautiful to often from it tooger and then any never substitute to his one been in to how. The houlish the state of the s rainto como con contra ill, boa never bren considere un u with word one its red , sallling more and amorate as

the goodness of his heart; and indeed it is impossible to look at him without reading distinctly the characters of benevolence and truth. As a man of principle, he esteems it his first duty to promote the happiness of the nation over which he reigns and if at any time his conduct has been inconsistent with his principles; if he has contracted unnatural alliances, without either the plea of necessity or prospect of advantage; if, in defence of a relation he has hastily engaged in war, it has always been from the goodness of his heart and from the influence of gratitude that he has erred. In choosing his ministers he consults only the good of his people, and it must be confessed that commonly he is well directed in his choice."

In spite of the good characteristics of Charles III as a man and his enlightened views as a ruler, he had a few faults which seemed, to say the least, inconsistent with his general attitude in regard to his subjects or to his private life. His superstition was perhaps the most striking of these defects, especially when we consider the fact that he attacked the Church because of abuses arising mainly from the superstitions encouraged mainly by the lower orders of the clergy. Bourgoing speaks of one good instance of this weakness on the part of the king. In founding the order of Saint Januarius, he took as a device "in sanguine foedus", firmly believing in the liquefaction of the blood of the saint. While at Maples

^{1.} Townsend, Vol. II, p. 264.

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^{1.} Swanger, 701. II, n. :64.

Bourgoing heard that when at one time this blood had coagulated Charles showed great concern and immediately began to look for the cause of this change. It was found upon examination of the saint's tomb that a crack had opened in the partition which separated the body of the saint from the vial containing the blood. Since tradition had it that in order to obtain the liquefaction there should be no communication between the body and the blood of the saint, the people and the king firmly believed that this had been the cause of the coagulation and that after the tomb had been repaired the blood recovered its miraculous properties. This is only one instance of Charles' primitive belief, but is typical of his weakness. The king was also in the habit of carrying with him the toys of his childhood and his valet de chambre would always change them from the pockets of one suit to those of another whenever Charles changed his dress. His affection for a certain tree caused him to deflect the superb road leading into Madrid, so that the tree would not be disturbed. The passion which Charles entertained for hunting was probably the greatest source of evil due to the king personally. The cost of following his favorite pastime was enormous and besides that it had a bad influence upon the population around his estates since it gave them many opportunities to lay down their regular work in order to drive game for the royal huntsmen. The

^{1.} Muriel, Vol. VI, p.2.

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Bourbon king's fondness for the chase caused him to commit real acts of injustice in the punishment of violations of the gamelaws. In one case a peasant from the neighborhood of Madrid went into the royal preserves and took six or seven acorns, said to have been intended for food for his family. A guard who caught the poor man arrested him and the case was brought before the king. "Under an absolute ruler, excessively fond of the chase, the laws could not be too severe on this point."1 It was decided that the culprit should pay for his act by being confined in the dungeons of Centa for as many years as he had taken acorns and when the king was implored to commute this sentence he declared that "it was a terrible thing to deprive the poor little animals of their food." When after six years the unfortunate offender was allowed to have his freedom he ambushed and killed the guard who first arrested him, for which murder he was condemned to death and executed at Madrid. Such is the effect of an evil rule of despotism and it is quite clear that all the good derived from an enlightened but despotic government cannot compensate for this single act of injustice, so entirely against the laws of humanity and individual liberty. This constant desire on the part of the king to spend his time in pursuit of game was justified by some writers because it was said to have been necessary to divert the minds of Bourbons who had always shown a tendency toward

L. Muriel, Vol. VI, p. 7.

for the country of the party of the control of the - was not to analysiste to transmission of exist, while to saise your. In you craw a grappy from to substitute that this left The same state of the same of said to call on the root top top top to be been a compared to the the color than and her off by the market all the selections had the clare, "There as encolned white, strengther, the of the obers, he loss could not be too wayers un him joint." and the second of the second o had of an atreet men as no terms of one on the street and and a more of technical and paid and state for armount stated article in the contract of the the poor little unique of their ". boo! " | when six years and the man of the state of the second of th sometical gard tillion the court wive state of the first wideling and an action min? . bithal is network but the boundary can be mounted. Such original is both male of the all the means to will seld at TO UNITED IN THE THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PART injunction, so on well against the law of how try on indiviewel litarty. The constant males in the our near inc orion in interest to the common in the common of plantib at the state of many and of bias sum of compact attention Private quarters to record a train that but appring the about and

melancholia and other forms of ineanity. Coxe says of Charles' character: "His defects were few, but strongly marked, and among them we cannot 'pass over his love for the chase, or rather shooting, which degenerated into a ruling passion."

Townsend estimated that the cost of one day's shooting which he attended amounted to three thousand pounds sterling.

Florida Blanca, in his Statement, calls the king's attention to the evils of allowing a great number of people to leave their work in order to drive game for the royal party and gives his reason for his opposition.

The faults of Charles III, though they may seem great in a man who has always had a reputation for enlightenment, were not considered as such by his people, who thought that he was only exercising his prerogative. In spite of the occasional acts of industice due to personal prejudice there was no Spanish ruler, since the days of Isabelle, who had won more completely the affection of his subjects than had Charles III. He died on December 14, 1788, his death having been hastened by that of his favorite son, Don Gabriel. The grief of the Spanish nation was profound and sincere for they realized that the one who had checked her downward course, who had turned darkness into light and brought order out of chaos had left a splendid edifice unfinished, though apparently firmly

2. Townsend, Vol. II, p. 75.

^{1.} Coxe, 1st ed., Vol. III, p. 534.

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founded. Subsequent events served to undo much of the good wrought by Charles III; but his memory continues to be revered as the great regenerator of the Spanish nation.

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